

Intimation.

J. A. W. POWELL LTD.

Alexandra
Buildings.

NOW SHOWING

NEW
AUTUMN
GOODS...

LADIES'...

COSTUMES

COATS...

EVENING

CLOAKS -

A

LARGE VARIETY
OF

CHILDREN'S

HATS,

COATS,

SHOES

ETC. ETC. ETC.

W. M. POWELL,
LTD.Alexandra
Buildings.

By Hongkong, 25th November, 1910

REVOLUTIONS.

THE NEW "FORTY-EIGHT."

There is undeniably a stir in the air, which recalls something of the tempestuous winds that shook down so many shiny thrones in '48. For some time we have been wondering whether the old revolutionary spirit was not dead—whether economic troubles, to be solved by slow and difficult processes of reorganisation, were not the main stuff of social discontent. They indeed exist, and are a potent element in the revolts and risings of the hour. But they are not the whole cause of them, and they are working in a new relationship to general social forces. To-day, as in '48, the old familiar tyrannies, feeble and luxurious Governments, Clericalist, pretentious, bold or ill-governed Kings, have raised the old world, and brought the people once again into the streets. And here has come the great surprise. "No more physical force revolutions," said the wisecracks. "Science and the machine gun have settled all that!" But these prophecies have reckoned without one very significant new fact in modern government. That is the Conscription Army. It has been too lightly assumed that this gave an unbeatable weapon into the hands of the rulers. The precise opposite is the case. It was the Army which made the Turkish and the Portuguese Revolutions. If the Army is against the Spanish Monarchy, Spain will follow the example of her little neighbour and kinman.

THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE.

The modern Army is indeed "bone of the bone, flesh of the flesh, of the people." The discontent in Spain has largely risen out of the sufferings and wrongs of the conscripts in Cuba and Melilla. Thousands of humble homes were filled with their terrible stories: thousands of mothers cursed Maura and the Jesuits because of them. As for the Turkish Revolution, it would have been impossible but for the movement among the Army officers. A thousand Ahmed Rizas, fully enlightened and Europeanised, could not have pulled Abdul Hamid off the throne of the Caliphs. Even in France, the home of Revolutions, we have been confronted with a situation which must make all Europe pause. M. Briand (whom I last saw in the office of "L'Humanité," on which he was certainly not the least revolutionary member of that brilliant staff) has tried to use the Army against the workers. For the moment he may have succeeded. But what has he done? He has shown that the working people and the Army are really one organisation; that the civic and the military strains in the modern State's blood, is one force likely to be used with much effect against the other, when the people are suffering from real and profound injustice, and are as clearly right as the Government is clearly wrong? I doubt it. The Army of Industry and the Army of Defence are one. If Industry is dissatisfied, will Militarism crush its protest down? Once, perhaps—twice. But what statesman will dare use this weapon freely? Who can tell when it will break in his hand?

ABSOLUTISM.

And the events in France go far beyond the French border. They are a lesson to Germany as well. Discontent, the spirit of '48, are there, too. They may work rather more violently than on the other side of the Rhine, but there, as elsewhere, the spirit and force of absolutism are undermined. Who believes in the Kaiser's "hymn of the Divine Right?" Who thinks that the Prussian franchise will last? Two forces forbid, us to think that the revolutionary temper will leave Germany untouched. The first is the critical sceptical temper of the German people, which, for all its vileness of romance, remains the most formidable stronghold of rationalism in Europe. The second is the unquenched unrest of the workers. What is going to satisfy this craving? What does it represent?

Well, it represents—with us as with the rest of the world—that most perilous and unhappy condition of mind, the contrast between the actual and the ideal. Everything now combines to make the worker dissatisfied with his lot. His intellect, his critical faculty, has outstepped his faith, his power to construct idealistic paths out of the painful wilderness of his daily lot. The old forms of religious belief, which regarded the next world as a kind of material recompense for the hardships and misfortunes of our present existence, have lost their power of simple appeal. And in his life of to-day a hundred forces combine to make him think that he is being ill-used. The popular Press, even when it is Conservative—and perhaps the more so because it is Conservative—conspires to this end. It is never tired of picturing—by pen or photograph—the glories and enjoyments of the rich, their luxuries and recreations, the heaped-up results of industry and speculation. "Where do we come in?" think the workmen.

A RESTLESS AGE.

Not that their life has not improved, too. It has more leisure, here and there, no doubt, more colour and happiness. But the last twenty years have undoubtedly been disappointing. Money wages have gone up; but real wages have barely risen, or have even declined; and so with the new era of arbitration and large schemes of industrial settlement, the workman's old power to hit out when he is too hard pressed, to force this and that weak point in the capitalist defences, seems to be qualified. Parliament, indeed, is doing more for him; but he has hardly had time to realise the ameliorating force that is being slowly moulded to his desires. The old anarchic individualism, visible in the mean streets of our industrial towns, is still with us; indeed, it now, and then gets a new and specially mean and vulgar incarnation in such shapes as "Moderate" London County Council. In such surroundings the workman's idealism is apt to turn to sour hopelessness. All the political creeds, the most advanced as well as the most reactionary, seem to promise him no immediate or tangible release from his conditions, almost in the same breath in which they tell of the meanness of his present lot and the gloom of the reconstructed State.

THE WAY OUT.

Now, then, is one of the most formidable ingredients of the brew of discontent that sets us all thinking of '48. Let our statesmen think themselves. They have got to be far less of a repressive than a reconciling and healing force. There is no going back on Democracy. Even though the strike fails here and there, the general movement will not be beaten back. Already the revolt against dear food has killed Protection. But it is the whole condition of the modern State, the first duty of its citizens, the spiritual and temporal needs which modern industry creates, that is the true subject-matter of our statemanship. If its brains and energies are not equal to find solutions, then a glance to the stormy world of to-day, with hardly a glimpse of the blue sky in the wreck, should warn it of the perils of denial or incompetence or unimpassionate conservatism. Hope must be kept alive in the industrial world; and the social soil sown with seeds from which it can grow. Men of goodwill must co-operate with governments to this end, for if it fails civilisation fails, too.—H. W. Massingham in *Morning Leader*.

LADY'S CURIOUS WILL.

SHELTER FOR HOMELESS AND CONTEMPTUOUS FOR RELATIONS.

There was proved in London the other day, the will of a Spanish lady residing in Paris which is one of the most curious documents admitted to probate. While on the one hand it provides the means of shelter for the homeless and for the care of animals, yet on the other hand her opinion of her relatives is expressed with considerable venom. She leaves—

Ten thousand francs to the society for the Protection of Animals—in particular dogs—on condition of placing in the meeting hall a picture with her name and title of "Protecting Friend of Dogs," and that all her three dogs, her cat and kittens, shall be received and well cared for by the society until they die of old age. "George, my husband," continues the will, "must watch over and require the Society of Animals to cause fulfilment to be given to what I ask for."

Two hundred francs for her burial in a vault and the saying every day of one mass.

Three hundred thousand francs to Mme. Middard de Sessaix and her children, requesting that they may accompany her to the cemetery.

Five thousand francs to the Little Sisters of the Poor on condition that six of them shall accompany her and pray so long as her body shall remain exposed in her apartment and shall accompany her to the cemetery.

Twenty-five thousand francs (L.1,000.) upon trust for her husband, saying: "He cannot touch this: 5,000 francs or do anything whatever. He must live on the interest which he will have from this sum, and if he remarries, from that day the income and the capital shall no longer be his. He may dispose of them only if he becomes a monk in an order."

And on the day of his death, if he remains a widower, these 25,000 francs, with the rest of what remains of my estate, shall be used to found a house of refuge for couples without children who cannot find means of housing and who are in the most complete need of shelter.

"As to my sisters, nieces, nephews, brother-in-law, and cousin, nothing shall come to them from me but a bag of sand to rub themselves with. None deserve even a good-bye. I do not recognise a single one of them. It is useless even to communicate my death to them; they have too much abused and lied against me."

THE HUMAN SOUL.

EDISON DISBELIEVES IN ITS IMMORTALITY.

In a remarkable interview, Mr. Thomas A. Edison proclaims himself an absolute disbeliever in the immortality of the soul or a future life. He denies the individuality of the human being, declaring that each man is merely a collection of cells, just as a city is a collection of human beings.

"Will New York city go to heaven?" the inventor asked his interviewer. "I cannot see any use of a future life. There is no more reason to believe the human brain, which you call a soul, is really such, than there is to believe that one of my phonographic records is one and is immortal. The brain is a recording factory where the records are made and stored. It is a mere machine."

Mr. Edison explained the will power which drives the brain as palpably a form of electricity and declared: "Whatever it is it is material."—*Daily Mail*.

CLEANLINESS OF PARIS.

Paris is shortly to make an effort towards greater cleanliness; not personal cleanliness, for bathrooms are still regarded as luxuries, but in the direction of civic cleanliness, observes a Paris correspondent. The subscription list has just opened for loan of nearly 15 million sterling, forming part of the big 36,000,000 loan that has been authorised by Parliament. A portion of the 15 million is to be spent on reforming the highway department and bringing the city scavenging department up-to-date. We are promised that the polling up of the streets will be practised as little as possible, by arranging that all necessary underground work shall be done at the same period. Now the electric light company pulls up a street, patches it up, and then the gas company appears and tears it up again; then perhaps the street is repaired, only to be pulled up again by the under-ground railway.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 24th Nov., 1910, 100 cts. per \$ Min.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Gents.

Beef sirloin & prime-cut—Mei Lung Pa B. 20

Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 22

Roast—Shiu 22

Breast—Ngau Lam 15

Soup, Tong Yuk 20

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 22

" Sildon—Ngau Lau 10

Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chaung 26

Bullock's Brains—Know... per set 9

Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50

" corned—Ham Ngau Li 60

Head—Ngau Tan 55

Heart—Ngau Sun ... per lb 12

Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18

Feet—Ngau Kook ... each 8

Kidneys—Ngau Yia 9

Tail—Ngau Mel 18

Liver—Ngau Gon 12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 6

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-koek... set \$1.00

Mutton Chop—Young Pai Kwai 22

Leg—Young Fel 22

Shoulder—Young Shau 20

Pigeon Chittlings—Ghi cheong 22

Brains—Chi Know... per set 24

Feet—Chi Kook... each 12

Fry—Chi Chak 25

Head—Chi Tan 25

Heart—Chi Son... each 18

Kidneys—Chi Yia 9

Liver—Chi Gon 12

Port, Chop—Chi Pai Kwai 20

Corned—Ham Chi Yuk 22

" Leg—Chi Pei 24

" Fat or Lard—Chi You 22

Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau 24

Kook ... set 24

Heart—Young Sam... each 12

Kidneys—Young Yia 24

Liver—Young Gon 24

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai 22

Suck Beef—Sang Ngau You 22

" Mutton—Sang Young You 22

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 22

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 22

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 28

Capon, Large, Small—Siu Kai 28

Ducks—Ap 28

Doves—Pan Kai 28

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan ... per doz 24

Fowls, Canton—Kai 28

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai 28

Geese—Ng 24

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hol Ya 24

" Ngo ... pale 24

Musk Deer—Wong Kang 300

Hare—Tu Chai 60

Partridge—Chi Koo 60

Pheasant—Shan Kai 50

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup 25

" Holkow—Holkow Pak Kup 22

Quail—Um-Chau 18

Rice Birds—Wo's Cheuk ... dozen 24

Sniper, Si Chui ... each 24

Turkey, Cock—Fe Kai Kung ... per B 55

" Hen ... Na ... 45

Wild Ducks, Shanghai—Sui-ung ... pale 35

Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap 70

Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang Sling Sal Ap ... pale 120

FISH.

Baobel—Ka Yu 9

Bream—Bia Yu 16

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Ho Sin Ya 16

Carp—Li Yu 20

Catfish—Glik Yu 17

Goldfish—Mun Yu 18

Grabs—Hal 18

Gold Fish—Mok Yu 15

Dab—Sa Mung Yu 14</p

Estimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED AD. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S
E
VERY-OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY
A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland.
GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG
BRANDGUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [a]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1910.

COLLISIONS AND "GOOD JOSS."

We learn that a mail-boat of one of the well-known lines trading in the Far East landed four shipwrecked men in Japan the other day, and that the shipwreck had been caused by the sampan or junk belonging to these men crossing the bows of the steamer. One wonders how it is that more accidents of this sort do not happen, or how steamer officers are able to preserve their sanity under what must be intolerable provocation. Two days ago, we are informed by an eye-witness, the following episode occurred: A steamer leaving Hongkong was passing through the traffic, and had nearly got clear of the crowd of sampans that swarm round the steamer wharves. A sampan that was apparently doing nothing and going nowhere suddenly burst out in frantic energy, so to speak, and the piratical-looking scamps who were rowing it, laughed, actually laughed, as they drove their craft right across the bows of the steamer. The Captain on the bridge was a gentleman who on occasion is capable of sailor language. In fact, he is not a bit afraid of saying so, in sailor terms. But on this occasion he merely sighed. Now, we submit that a merchant skipper's sigh is a serious thing, as serious a thing, and, indeed, more so, than a Naval Captain's "Hann." Things must be very bad when it comes to that. And so they are, very bad. For, if one of these wretched sampans is run down, and one of its worthless rowers drowned, the poor Captain or officer on the bridge may be charged with manslaughter, and in any case gets let in for no end of trouble. These water rats think it "good joss," that it brings them luck, to take risks by wantonly crossing a steamer's bows. What can be done to put down this sort of thing? Those who follow the sea have worries and anxieties enough. Heaven knows, without additions of this sort. We suggest that it should be an understood thing, that when a sampan is run down by a steamer, under no matter what circumstances, the steamer be held blameless, and that she be under no obligation to stop and pick up the sampan men—that is, in port, of course. This sounds drastic, but is far more reasonable than the present stupid and irrational state of things, where men's hair is turned grey before the time when it is decent and proper for a Master Mariner to have grey hair.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

LADY. Lugard is giving a "At Home" at Government House on the 20th of December. A CHINAMAN was awarded three weeks' hard labour at the Police Court this morning for the larceny of a brass ladle.

A CHINAMAN was fined 15 at the Police Court this morning for being in unlawful possession of a quantity of adulterated oil.

MRS. Main, of the Kowloon British School, has reported to the Police that she has missed Jewellery amounting to the total value of £4.80.

A COOLIE was awarded fourteen days' imprisonment and four hours' dock at the Magistracy to-day for the larceny of a quantity of timber at Sai Wan Ho.

A REPORT has been made to the Police that a thief entered an unnumbered house in Juk Ming Lane and stole rings, pearls and clothing valued at £4.50.

THE Paris *Médicis* states that the French cruiser *Edgar Quinet* will be able to fire shells at the rate of 60 a minute. All the new ships of the French navy will be provided with similar guns.

A COOLIE was charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy this morning for the larceny of brass brackets from private rickshaws. His Worship sentenced the thief to nine weeks' "hard" and six hours' dock.

ONE of the three Portuguese youths who were charged with theft the other day was this morning sentenced to three months' "hard" and was further bound over in a personal bond of £50 to appear for judgment when called upon.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry into the collision between two river-boats in Whampoa Channel, which was to have been held at the Harbour Office this morning has been adjourned to Wednesday next, owing to the Harbour Master's inability to get the *Chair* together.

OWING to a misprint in our yesterday's issue, we gave the name of one of the steamers which collided in Whampoa Channel the other day and in connection with which a Marine Court of Inquiry is to be held at the Harbour Office at the *Hoi Tung*. It should have been the *Kwongtung*. The other steamer is the *Hoi Min*.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

THE LATEST DENUNCIATION.

[Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Censor Chen Shao-tung has denounced Prince Su for negligence in the discharge of Police duties and the employment of incompetent officials on the staff. The memorial has been shelved.

THE AMERICAN LANE.

During last week Duke Tuan-tse, the Minister of Posts and Communications, H.E. Lang Shao-ji, and Vice-Minister Sheng Hsuan-wu had conferences in the Grand Council regarding the protest received from Japanese quarters against the raising of the American laws.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The Grand Council has received instructions from the Prince Regent that hereafter all important telegrams received by the Council from the various provinces relating to Constitutional affairs, should be submitted direct for the Regent's perusal, no matter whether they are presented on behalf of others or not.

ANOTHER LOAN.

During the time H.E. Jui Cheng, the Viceroy of two Hu provinces, was in Peking, he proposed to the Grand Council and the Prince Regent that an iron bridge should be built from Hankow to Wuchang. It is now feared that the plan has been prepared by an American Engineer and the cost of erection is estimated at about \$10,000 gold. The amount in question will be borrowed from America.

THE NEW CABINET.

It is reported that Prince Ling is willing to accept the post of president of the New Cabinet which has been offered him by the Prince Regent.

MILITARY MATTERS.

H.E. Na Liu-hsia has been instructed by the Prince Regent to proceed to Mukden to watch the new system of training of troops as well as to investigate into the negotiations proceeding between Russia and Japan for the increase of troops.

AN IMPORTANT POST.

The Grand Council has determined to recommend Chang Chieh to take charge of the new Constitutional Chamber (che-yeu) as this position must be filled by a man who enjoys the confidence of the people.

ADMIRAL SAI DISCARDS HIS QUEUE.

H.E. Admiral Sir Sab Cheung declared his quee on the 17th last, with a view to encouraging Military and Naval officers to follow his example. He also hopes that the people who do likewise.

A REMARKABLE INTERVIEW.

It is reported that Prince Tsai-Tsun interviewed Prince Ching on the 19th inst., and asked him why he had not supported the proposal for the immediate opening of Parliament. The latter replied that as there were so many other matters to be looked to, such as the promulgation of Constitutional and Election Laws, the establishment of the Privy Council, the Auditing Department, the Administrative Council before a Parliament could be practicable, that it should be put off for at least two or three years in order to proceed with the other necessary reforms. Prince Tsai asserted six months would suffice to make the necessary preparations if the Government set to work with a will and that it was highly impolitic to defer the matter for a period of two or three years, in view of the strong tendency of the people in favour of the scheme. It would be dangerous to do so.

Did you hear any noise before the cry of "Sampan!"—No. The Chinese constable was recalled. When you first saw the launch how was the light flashed?—The light was flashed full. The European constable was sitting down at the time?—Yes. Did he shout out?—Yes, when he was near. What do you call near?—About twenty chungs.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

STEAM-LAUNCH COXSWAIN CHARGED.

Kwok Lo, coxswain of the steam-launch *Wah Ying*, was brought up before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy this afternoon for alleged manslaughter of one P. C. True and a Chinese seaman in a Police patrolling boat. The harbour on the night of the 4th inst. Capt. Lyons was in charge of the case for the Police and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, from the firm of Messrs. Denton, Lockett and Denton, represented the defendant, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, was also present in Court and occupied a seat on the bench.

Mr. A. Ritchie stated that he was a passenger on board the steam-launch *Wah Ying* on the 4th inst. between 9 and 10 p.m. and was going to Yau-nati. They left Central Market wharf and two and a half minutes later he heard a crack and immediately got up and looked over the side and saw a man struggling in the water. A line was immediately thrown over. He then looked over the starboard side and saw a boat. A conclusion whether it was a sampan or a boat. The launch stood by and picked up two more. A man on the launch shouted out how many men were in the boat and the answer was "five." After the collision three men were injured. The coxswain inquired how many men were missing and one of the rescued men said two, one being a European and the other a Chinese. About 80 passengers were travelling at the time fore and aft and he did not know who was in charge. The launch was going about three-quarters speed. The night was a very dark one and it was blowing very hard. A strong current was running at the time. The launch had the usual lights and in addition one was put up in the fore-part for the convenience of the passengers.

Mr. Shenton—You live in Yau-nati, don't you?—Yes. How many times do you cross over in a day?—Twice. Has the launch always been managed exactly the same way as on the night of the 4th?—Yes. Has there been any collision before?—No. You do a good deal of launch work, don't you?—Yes. Do you think the launch was going at a reckless speed?—No, it was not. Prior to the collision did you hear any warning from the Police boat?—No. Did it, launch cruise round after the collision for about three-quarters of an hour?—She stood by for half an hour. After this I told him to steam west so as to enable us to pick up any bodies.

How long did you cruise like that?—For over an hour.

Immediately after the collision was a life belt thrown into the water?—Yes, I saw one and everything was done as quick as they could.

His Worship—Did the coxswain lose his head at all?—No, he was perfectly capable.

He blew four whistles and ran astern?—Yes, sir.

There was no warning at all?—No.

Was there any noise on board before the collision?—No.

Was it raining?—It was drizzling.

Was it clear enough to see the launch light?—Yes.

And was it clear enough to see junk light?—Yes, it was.

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THE YUEH-HAN RAILWAY.

GLOOMY REPORT OF CANTON TRADE COMMISSIONER.

The following interesting observations with regard to the progress of the above line appear under the category of "Railways" in the Canton Commissioner's Trade Report for 1909:—

The progress made during the year of the Yüeh-Han Railway is at first glance disappointing. To the 4 miles open to traffic at end of 1909 only a further 10 miles, to Shekphuang has been added. The reasons which have contributed to this unsatisfactory result may be many, but matters have not been improved by the unfortunate discussions between shareholders and directorate. It would be out of place to enter into a dissertation here on the rights and wrongs of the case, but it will suffice to remark that a good deal of the friction seems to have originated from ignorance on the part of many of the shareholders of the topography of the country and the natural obstacles to be surmounted. The good progress made as far as Yüeham has led, some people to expect this rate of progression to be maintained, quite regardless of the fact that the route to Yüeham presented comparatively trifling difficulties, while from the North River to Yingtak and beyond the route fairly bristles with a long succession of every kind of engineering problem awaiting solution. In addition to this all the sleepers, rails, cement, etc., have now to be transported up the North River, which at low water is frequently impassable for weeks. There have, of course, also been the usual difficulties in overcoming the reluctance of the peasants to part with their land, for superstitious and other reasons. The natural resilience of those connected with the line, in view of the disputes alluded to above, has not facilitated the task of getting reliable information, but as far as can be ascertained from various sources the year's results are, besides the 10 miles actually opened, roughly 40 miles of embankment and cutting completed, while several tunnels are in course of excavation. The large permanent bridge over the Konghow River is expected to be ready about the end of April, but in the meantime operations are being carried on over a temporary structure. All along the projected route up to the 10-mile mark are engaged, and it is hoped that the completed line will be pushed as far as Yingtak (50 miles) by the end of the year. The survey has been finished up to within 10 miles of the provincial frontier. Across the east branch of the North River, near Yingtak, a bridge some 80 feet long will have to be constructed. The projected route practically follows the river for 20 miles, giving almost a direct route to the borders of the province. The work on the portion of the line now in progress is, however, not something towards the cost of further construction. The mechanical department at the Canton terminus is exceedingly well equipped, the latest machinery having been imported from Europe and America, and is capable of turning out all kinds of work. A cheery feature is the mechanical aptitude displayed by the Cantonese employed in the shops. The engineer in charge of this department regards them as exceptionally quick in grasping a new idea, and they are developing into efficient machinists, locomotive engineers, and boiler makers. The company now runs its own electrical plants. During the Chinese year the Canton-Fatshan-Samshui branch of the Yüeh-Han Railway carried 3,963,731 passengers, and the gross earnings amounted to \$5,477,416, being an increase of \$6,702 over the previous year's results. Operating expenses amounted to \$6,069,35, showing a gross profit on working account of \$437,779. Construction expenses included in which are repairs, totalled \$139,694, a decrease of \$113,773 on the amount expended in the preceding year, due entirely to the absence of flood damage. Deducting construction expenditure the net profit is \$9,085.—In spite of difficulties—the chief, of course, being the usual interminable negotiations incidental to the purchase of land—the progress made during the year of the Canton-Kowloon Railway can only be regarded as highly satisfactory. The accessibility by water from Canton of so many points of the selected route has of course considerably facilitated the transport of heavy construction materials, and on all three sections of the line work has gone forward rapidly. For the following statement of the position and prospects at the end of 1909 I am indebted to Mr. F. Grove, engineer-in-chief of the Chinese section. "Purchase of land may be taken as practically completed by December 31st, 1909. Earthwork in hand and completed at this date 81 miles. No. 1 District 31st Mile 31.—Terminal station building and general office will be completed by April 1910. Earthwork and bridge work will also be completed; rail laying is proceeding; and this section should be ready for traffic in a few months. The opening will probably take place on September 1st, 1910. No. 2 District 31st to Mile 50.—Earthwork three-quarters completed. The large bridge section, with a total girder opening of 3,700 feet, The East River and other large bridges are proceeding satisfactorily, foundations being nearly completed; delivery and erection of steel work for large spans, seven of 224 feet, has commenced. No. 3 District, Mile 50 to Mile 83½.—Earthwork three parts completed. Bridgework three parts completed. Rail laying will begin on districts Nos. 2 and 3 in the autumn of 1910. It is expected that a thorough connexion with rail should be made early in 1911, and there is reason to suppose that the estimate of opening to through traffic in June or July 1911 can be accomplished. There has been a delay in land acquisition and work especially quarrying operations and certain bridgework, notably at Shachuen and Shekhan through continued opposition of village people. Inability of district authorities to satisfactorily settle the difficulties. Robberies and disturbances have been unfortunately frequent, but at the present time, owing to the efforts of the Excellency Wei Hin, Managing Director, assisted by the troops of Admiral Li Chin, where specially required between Mile 37 and Mile 60, works are proceeding more satisfactorily. There has been no special anti-foreign feeling on the line and no concerted attacks have been made except against contractors and native workers, although on one or two occasions on No. 3 district the staff has temporarily retired for safety."

SPORTING.

TOMORROW'S FIXTURES.

The following are the fixtures for to-morrow:—

LEAGUE CRICKET.

Police Cricket Club vs. Royal Engineers on the Police ground at 2.15 p.m.

Kowloon Cricket Club vs. Civil Service Cricket Club at Kowloon, 2.15 p.m.

Royal Garrison Artillery vs. H.K.C.C. "A" on the Military ground, 2.15 p.m.

Police Cricket Club team:—P. P. J. Wodehouse (capt.), D. McHardy, W. Kent, W. Pitt, J. Ogg, S. Bell, W. Cooper, A. Hoggarth, A. Clark, D. McLean, and W. Withers.

The C.C.C. will be represented by the following:—L. E. Lammer, H. H. Taylo, W. H. Warrender, E. D. Bush, S. B. Battavara, C. J. Higginbotham, P. Currie, J. D. Noris, L. A. Rose, H. Rupp, and F. Rapp.

K. C. C. Team:—Major G. R. Chitty, J. P. Robinson, Lieut. G. J. M. Haughton, Lieut. G. Banbury, W. Cuwen, W. L. Weasel, J. H. Head, F. Sutton, L. E. Brett, D. J. Mackenzie, F. J. de Rome, H. K.O.C. "A": Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, H. Hancock, A. A. Chantz, A. C. Leib, J. Hall, Rev. B. W. Payne, J. C. Saunders, F. Jacks, E. A. S. Fowler, A. N. Appleford and A. R. Lowe.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

The following is the League Table up to date:—

Club. P. W. L. D. Percent.

R. C. A. 2 2 — 10%

Civil Service. 2 2 — 100%

The Remnants. 4 3 1 — 71%

R. M. and Dpts. 3 1 1 — 33 33%

Kowloon. 3 1 1 — 33 33%

Craigewower. 3 — 2 —

Hongkong "A". 4 — 2 —

Hongkong Police. 3 — 3 —

OTHER CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB vs. REMNANTS.

The match between the Hongkong Cricket Club, & the "Remnants" will take place on the Club's ground on Saturday afternoon. The following will form the H.K.C.C. team:—

A. C. E. Ellborough, W. C. D. Turner, H. D. Sharpe, R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, A. P. Dinswood, D. G. E. Peasey, R. Pestonji, Lt. E. T. Wickham, R. N., A. O. Brown and E. J. Chapman.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

FIRST DIVISION.

Hongkong Football Club vs. Buffs, on the former's ground, 4.30 p.m. Referee: Guiney Marsh.

Naval Yard vs. Kowloon Football Club, on the Naval Ground, 4.30 p.m. Referee: Q. S. M. Binsdorfer.

SECOND DIVISION.

Boys' Own Club vs. R.M.C., Royal Garrison Artillery, on the Military Ground, at 2.30 p.m. Referee: Staff-Sergt. Giddy, R.A.

The R.O.C. will be represented by the following:—(Goal): Head; (Backs): Stammers and A. Abbas; (Halfbacks): Jex, A. Abbas and J. Chun-wei; (Forwards): Hough, R. A. Caravel, E. L. Braga, V. Draga and D. Baptista.

HUFFS BAND vs. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

An interesting game of football was played on the Parade Ground yesterday between representatives of the Huffs' Band and the Queen's College. The game resulted in a win for the Band boys by the small margin of one goal to nil. The schoolboys had bad luck throughout and failed to take advantage of several openings which offered in the course of the game.

HOCKEY.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE vs. HONGKONG LADIES' HOCKEY CLUB.

A friendly game of hockey will take place tomorrow afternoon on the Y.M.C.A. ground at Causeway Bay between the above teams. A good game is expected.

B.O.C. vs. H.K.C.

The above teams met in a friendly game of hockey yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley. Both teams turned up with about four men short. The game was played with seven against six and resulted in a win for the B.O.C. by 3 goals to 2.

OPium IN CANTON.

CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER SAYS NO DECREASE IN CONSUMPTION.

The following is taken from the Canton Commissioner's Trade Report for 1909:—

Foreign.—The striking decrease in the importation of foreign opium, 7,560 piculs, as against 10,650 piculs in 1908, must not be taken to indicate a decreased consumption, but is solely attributable to certain local, and apparently vexatious, police regulations put in force to control the sale of the raw foreign drug. The new rules provide that any merchant wishing to sell raw foreign opium in the city of Canton must procure a license for the transfer. The document is in three parts, one being retained by the police for the information of the Anti-Opium Bureau, and the remaining parts handed to buyer and seller. The formality does not on the face of it seem to inflict a grievous hardship, although what is gained by it is also not precisely clear, but there were, presumably, wheels within wheels, as the Opium Guild protested strongly against the innovation. A member of the guild, having failed to comply with the new regulations, was arrested and a fine of \$3,000 imposed, the upshot being the stoppage of all direct shipments of raw opium from Hongkong. From the 26th August to the 19th November not a single chest was imported by steamer, the traffic being diverted to Kowloon and Samshui, from which ports it doubtless eventually reached its normal destination. As the offending regulations did not affect prepared opium, and as the export of the prepared article is prohibited from Hongkong, it is reported that the portion of the Samshui import intended for Canton was holed in the neighbouring town of Salaman, and also in Fatshan, afterwards finding its way in small lots to Canton. At the end of November the guild apparently came to an understanding with the authorities concerned, as since the 26th November opium has been arriving, only, but as the number of chests is still much less than the average, and the Samshui import still considerably exceeds the norm, the dispute has apparently opened the eyes of dealers to the advantages of Samshui as a port of direct import for distribution through the West and North River districts, and Canton's loss, as far as revenue is concerned, seems likely to be Samshui's permanent gain.

Native.—The importation shows a drop of 10 piculs compared with the 1908 figures.

COMMERCIAL.

RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

Hongkong, 25th November.

COMMERCIAL.

24th November, 1 p.m. The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. K. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allagars 1.....5/-

Anglo-Javas 71/2.....71/2

Anglo-Malays 24/-

Balgowans 5.0/75

Bertams 7/-

Carey Uniteds 17/6 prem.

Castlefields 110/-

Changkat Serdangs 53/-

Cheras (part paid) 58 prem.

Do. (fully paid) 51/8

Damaansaras 110/-

Eastern Internationals 13 1/2 prem.

Glenelays 52.00

Highlands and Lowlands 107/6

Indragiris 53/-

Kamunings 6/- prem.

Kuala Lumpors 16 1/2

Ledbury 71/2

Linggis 60/-

London Asiatics 13/6

London Ventures 51/3

Merlimans 6/-

Pajams 51/4

Pegoh 53/-

Rubber Trusts 17/6 prem.

Sandycrofts 52/-

Sapongs 27/2

Seafields 140/-

Shelfords 71/6

Singapore & Johors 51/3

Songkoh Chobs 95/-

Songkoh Kapars 13/9

Tangkahs 23/-

Teraoangle par

United Sardangs 11/6

United Singapores 51/4

United Sumatras 8/9

United Langkats 80/-

Duffs 12/6

Tronohs 31/6

Para Rubber 6/3 per lb.

OCTOBER RUBBER RETURNS.

EW SNGO.—ct 1,044 lbs; Total ten months 7,043 lbs.

RUBBER IN STATES KRIAN.—29,803 lbs (ten months).

BUKIT KATIL.—814 lbs; Total five months 7,688 lbs.

AYER MOLEK.—2,050 lbs; Total twelve months 18,878 lbs.

MALACCA.—35,600 lbs.

Agents Githrie and Co.

UNITED TEMBANO.—219 lbs (Sept); 14.0 lbs. (Est. October)

CANTON TRADE REPORT.

In the course of his remarks on the trade of Canton for the year 1909, Mr. J. F. O'Brien, Commissioner of Customs at that port, states:—

A review of the year 1909 is, on the whole, satisfactory, especially as compared with its predecessor. The elements, possibly exhausted with their efforts of 1908, have been, if not kind at least apathetic, and the tale of disaster from flood and typhoon unfolded in the report for 1908 has, fortunately, not to be repeated in this. Floods there were, it is true, but the damage done was comparatively insignificant, and, in fact, less than the average for these periodic catastrophes. It spite of many warnings received from Hongkong—warnings which, in view of the experience of July 1908, are no longer disregarded by the floating population—the wind never approached typhoon force here, although a stiff blow on the 21st October put a stop to business for a couple of days. The only serious disaster was a fire in the harbour on the night of the 30th January, which destroyed a large number of Canton's famous flower-boats. These boats are lashed side by side in long lines, and as the fire originated at the windward and shore end of a line, the unfortunate occupants, the majority of whom were singing girls, found their escape cut off. No one having the presence of mind to try and cut the boats adrift, the fire quickly travelled down the line and made a complete holocaust. Most of the panic-stricken people eventually jumped overboard; but as a strong tide was running, very few were picked up, and the total number of lives lost was estimated at 700. Very few serious cases of piracy have occurred during the year, the rice crops are reported excellent, and the upward incident which ruffled the calm of the port and strained business relations generally during 1908 have been either amicably arranged or forgotten. The discussion over the "Fatshan Incident," after having dragged its weary and unprofitable course for months, was at length settled by a handsome indemnity from the shipping firm concerned, and the episode, it is hoped, is now decently and finally interred. The Macao delimitation dispute does not seem to have affected business with that colony, but the trade with Macao is in any case small and unimportant. As Japanese imports have now regained their normal figures—figures which, even during the height of the agitation, showed a small decline, quite dispropionate to the vehemence of expressed local sentiment—it may now safely be assumed that the boycott movement has practically fizzled out. The net value of the year's trade is Hk. Tls. 107

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VICTORIA, 12 DAYS HONGKONG to VICTORIA, SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Callings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.

(Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"

SATURDAY, DEC. 17TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA"

SATURDAY, JAN. 14TH.

"MONTHAGUE"

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25TH.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA"

SATURDAY, FEB. 11TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"

SATURDAY, MAR. 12TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA"

SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH.

From St. John.

"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JAN. 13TH.

"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, FEB. 20TH.

"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAR. 10TH.

"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH.

"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAY 5TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.

"Montague" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B., or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Steaming Out while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) 27.15.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (formed, intermediate) the accommodation and comfort being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43.

Via New York 45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. GRADDOK, General Traffic Agent.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship Os.

MANILA LOONGSANG* .. SATURDAY, 26th Nov., Noon.

SHANGHAI CHOYANG* .. TUESDAY, 29th Nov., No. 2.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, KUMSANG* .. WED'DAY, 30th Nov., Noon.

MANILA VUENSANG* .. SATURDAY, 3rd Dec., Noon.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI KUTSANG* .. WED'DAY, 14th Dec., Noon.

— RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCURRING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Nanang* and *Kokang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all comfort improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Passage on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chaofo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Manager.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1910.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMER. TO SAIL

HAIPHONG "CHILI" .. 25th Nov., Noon.

NINGPO "CHINKIANG" .. 26th " Noon.

SHANGHAI "LILAN" .. 26th " Midnight.

ILIOLO & CEBU "BUNGKIANG" .. 29th " 4 P.M.

MANILA "TRAN" .. 29th " 4 P.M.

HAIPHONG "SIAGAN" .. 30th " 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI "OHINHUA" .. 1st Dec., 4 P.M.

SAMARANG & SURABAYA "SHANTUNG" .. 1st " 4 P.M.

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRA "CHANGSHA" .. 17th " 4 P.M.

LIAN PORTS .. Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried.

REDUCED FARES. Price booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anchi*, *Chenai*, *Lima*, *Chincha*) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passenger must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BETTSFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 16.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1910.

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HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2550	S. Crosby	MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU	WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov., at 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	2550	E. Rice	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	WEDNESDAY, 7th Dec., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SEEWAN TOME'S & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct rail service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G.	Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA and TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	TACOMA MARU	6,178	WED'DAY, 30th Nov., at Noon.	
VICTORIA and TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	PANAMARU MARU	6,059	TUESDAY, 13th Dec., at Noon.	

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fast speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAKAO & ANPING	"SHIBETORO MARU"	MONDAY, 28th Nov.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	TUESDAY, 19th Nov., at 10 A.M.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE to NANKING, in connection with The Nishin Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st-Class. 2nd-Class. 3rd-Class.

\$73.00 \$65.00 \$27.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cabin.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sallogs, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

S. HIROI, Manager.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1910.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES, 1910

MAURITIUS, LONDON AND ANTWERP	
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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION FOR THE YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,100,000 \$15,00,000 \$50,000}	\$2,019.30	£2 for first half year, ending 30.6.10 @ 6x 1/10 = \$12.45	5 %	800 buyers \$126.10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	47	46	{ \$4,000 \$8,000,000}	\$10,551	8s (London 1/6) for 1909	...	180 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$50,000 \$10,750 \$15,000}	none	7s for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$180 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	425	45	{ \$1,200,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000}	Tls. 105.719	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for 1909, making 15 % in all.	5 %	Tls. 110
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited	12,400	\$250	\$200	{ \$1,000,000 \$11,248 \$105,240 \$10,000}	\$187,984	Final of \$10 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$50 per share for 1909	...	850
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000}	\$707,622	£12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of 5s on account of 1909	14 %	\$195
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$50,000 \$6,168}	\$438,406	5s and bonus 5s for 1908	7 %	\$210 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$420,218	5s for 1908	8 %	\$250 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$17,743 \$20,000 \$100,000}	Dr. \$3,777	5s for 1908	...	18
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$100,000}	Nil.	2s for year ending 30.6.1908	...	220 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$30,000 \$30,000 \$30,000}	\$28,766	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for 30.6.10	8 1/2 %	\$314 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	{ \$118,100 \$72,000 \$100,000}	47,527.8.3	1/4 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 1 ex 1/11/16 = \$3. 154. Final div. of 1/2 per share (comp. 1/4) ranking in all 4/5 per share for 1908 and an interim div. of 1/2 per share on account of 1909	...	\$58 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	200,000	42	42	{ \$100,000 \$71,850 \$32,000}	\$192,994	A dividend of 7 % for 1907 and 5s for 1908	5 %	820 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	\$1,259	A bonus of 5 % for 1907 and 5s for 1908	5 %	820 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	Dr. \$8,090	5s for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	\$124 buyers
Union Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$2,000 \$10,000}	Dr. \$125,898	5s for 1907	...	\$22
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	41	41	{ \$115,000 \$12,893 none}	Dr. \$1,435	Final div. of 1/16 for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15) for first year	9 %	Tls. 26 buyers \$10
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	41	41	{ \$12,893 none}	none	5s for share 13th dividend	5 %	60 sellers \$16
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	41	18/10	{ 40 none}	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	...	55 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	50,000	50,000	G \$10	{ none none}	none	5s for share 13th dividend	41 %	55 buyers
Docks, Wharves & Godowns	500,000	500,000	G \$10	{ none none}	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	...	55 buyers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	15,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$15,000 \$15,000}	Dr. \$8,460	5s for year ending 31.12.08	...	55 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$150	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000}	\$264,847	5s for 1909	41 %	55 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000}	\$129,765	5s for half year ended 30.6.1909	...	180 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000}	Tls. 6,261	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all for 1 year 1904-1910	8 %	Tls. 70
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	Tls. 9,922	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 %	Tls. 95
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	Tls. 4,814	Tls. 6 for year ending 25.2.10	5 %	114 sellers \$127 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$5,000 \$5,000}	\$24,042	8% for 1909	8 %	107
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	\$1,272	5s on old shares \$1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.09	6 %	500
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	\$1,272	Interim of \$1.50 for 1910	7 %	8100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	\$1,272	45 cents for 1909	6 %	164 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	\$1,272	5s for 1909	8 %	\$14
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 10	{ \$1,500,000 \$10,000 \$10,000}	Tls. 63,969	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6 %	Tls. 105
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	\$1,272	Interim of \$1.50 for 1910	8 %	\$19
GOTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	Tls. 10,992	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 90
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	54 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	11.4. 8,174	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	10 %	Tls. 51
Laot-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	Tls. 4,830	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 50
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	Tls. 21,773	Tls. 25 for 1909	12 %	38
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/5	12/5	{ \$1,500 \$10,000}	£648	15 % per share for 1909	6 1/2 %	53 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,500 \$10,000}	Nil.	60 cents for 1909	8 %	5100
China-Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,500 \$10,000}	\$50,242	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	500
Do. Do. Special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$10,000}	\$2,602	60 cents for 1909	7 %	517 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$10,000}	\$1,893	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	7 %	517 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	27	27	{ \$1,500 \$10,000}	\$4,390	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 %	527 sellers
Green Island Oilseed Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$10,000}	\$670	14 per cent, viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 %	527 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$10,000}	\$1,178	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per share for year end. 18.2.10	13 %	527 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$10,000}	\$1,178	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	6 %	527 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,500 \$10,000}	\$1,178	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	9 %	527 sellers
Maatschappij of Mijn. Bosch & Landbouwzaak in Langkawi, Limited	55,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$10,000}	\$1,178	5s for year ending 31.12.06	7 %	527 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$10,000}	\$1,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 51 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 1/2 %	527 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$10,000}	\$1,014	51 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 1/2 %	527 sellers
Philippine Com. Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$10,000}	None	None	...	38
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	Tls. 5,850	No dividend this year	2 %	Tls. 115
Socete des P								

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Only brief communications should be addressed to the Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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MARRIAGE.

DAWDA MUDI - At the Temperance Hotel, Dacca, on the 21st October, 1910, by the Rev. J. A. Graham, Vicar-in-Charge, Church of England. DONALD, Chief Engineer, China Navigation Company, to BARBARA DAND (Barbie) eldest daughter of James Mudd, 41, of 12, Langford Road, Hongkong. (710)

The Hongkong Telegraph MAIL SUPPLEMENT, ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1910.

AN AUTHORITATIVE WORK.

(19th November.)

The publication of a book is sometimes an event of more than passing importance. Mr. R. F. Johnston, the learned and eloquent author of "Lion and Dragon in Northern China" (published by John Murray) says: "Books on China have appeared in large numbers during the past few years, and the production of another seems to demand some kind of apology. Yet it cannot be said that as a field for the ethnologist, the historian, the student of comparative religion and of folklore, the sociologist or the moral philosopher, China has been worked out." Mr. Johnston need not apologize. He has succeeded in the field he has chosen in every one of the capacities mentioned. Whether as a historian or as a sociologist or a philosopher it is hard to say where he has succeeded best. This book, which as its name suggests, deals primarily with the territory of Weihaiwei and its people, is, in fact, a profound study of the Chinese, in general. We are in complete agreement with the author in his attitude of mind. He belongs to a class of men which has suffered from the praise of Mr. Rudyard Kipling and is forced to suffer fools gladly in the course of every day work. Mr. Johnston says "in this outlying part of the British Empire, no less than in India and the rest of our Asiatic possessions, the chief qualifications necessary for a judge or a magistrate are not so much a knowledge of law and of legal procedure as a ready acquaintance with the language, customs, religious ideas and ordinary mode of life of the people and an ability to sympathise with or, at least, to understand their prejudices and points of view. Perhaps no Englishman, European or American, can hope to administer justice or exercise executive functions among Asiatics in a manner that will win universal approval. If he becomes too fond of the natives he runs the risk of becoming de-Asianised. He is distrusted by his own countrymen, he is not respected - perhaps regarded as rather a bore - by the natives over whom he is placed." But let the European who applies to another the epithet of "pro-native" inquire rigorously of himself whether his real ground of complaint is not this: that the person whom he criticises does not in all cases support the European against the Asiatic when the interests of the two are at variance, that he does not necessarily accept the European point of view as the only possible or the only just one. How is it that you Government officials, as soon as you have learned the language and studied the customs of the country become either mad or hopelessly pro-Chinese? This is a question which in one form or another is frequently asked by unofficial residents in China. It may be that there is something in the nature of Chinese studies that makes men mad, and indeed I have heard this soberly maintained by persons who themselves are careful to avoid all risk of contagion. But it never seems to occur to such questioners that there may be some solid reasons for the apparently pro-Chinese tendencies (they are generally only apparent) of their official friends; reasons based on the fact that the latter have discovered - perhaps much to their own astonishment - how much there is truly admirable and worthy of preservation not only in Chinese art and literature and even religion, but also in the social organization of the Chinese people. If there is one statement about China that can be made with perfect assurance it is this: that in the long process of reform she learns to despise and throw aside all the supports she has leaned upon for thousands of years, if she exchanges for Western substitutes all her ideals, her philosophy of life, her ethics, her social system, she may indeed become rich, progressive, powerful in peace and war, perhaps a terror to the nations, but she will have left behind her very much that was good and great, she will have parted with much that was essential to her happiness and even to her self-respect, she will be a stranger to herself." Now we have always been supporters of this point of view. We cannot quote more of this most fascinating book, which contains whole chapters that tempt to quotation. The account of the religious side of Chinese life is written from the point of view of one who can sympathise with his fellow-men in the most lovable way, and one who has evidently deeply pondered over "God's ways with men." Whether the serious-minded student of things Chinese, approach them from the point of view of an official or of a missionary or simply as one of the curious, he will find this work most valuable and illuminating.

CHINESE REPORTERS.

It so happens that we have had brought to our notice recently a great number of cases wherein respectable Chinese of undoubtedly standing have been deported from the Colony. We are not referring to any one case in particular, but to the subject as a whole. If particularities were necessary, we could quote volumes. As it is, the state of things governing the Banishment Ordinance cannot be described as other than arbitrary. Why this condition should be tolerated by an enlightened Chief Justice such as Sir Francis Piggott is past understanding. His Lordship, and he only, is able to sentence a man to absolute banishment from the Colony - that is to say, when the case is before his Lordship in appeal. And now comes the

question. Are these questions submitted to the Chief Justice in general? The answer is "No." According to a kind of Mosaic rule; badly administered, the Executive Council have the power magisterially to sentence any man to no less than ten years' imprisonment. It may happen that some of the constituents of the Executive may not even hold warrants as Justices of the Peace. The Police are powerless to act discriminately in the situation in which they find themselves. Upon their heads devolves the necessity of doing that which the bare word of the law requires and they have to do what the regulations tell them to do. There are hundreds of undesirables amongst our population and the sooner these are deported the better for the Colony. But when it comes to a case of respectable Chinese merchant being hounded out of the Colony at the call of a Chinese informer who is looking only for "squeezes," it would be ill with the British Press if it were to ignore the injustice of the prevailing system. There is one case in point which has been brought to our immediate attention, where a wealthy and respectable citizen was told by a Government official - Chinese - that he was required to go to the Police Court if he did not want to be put out of the Colony summarily. He exclaimed that he would resist in case of expulsion but became so uneasy that he cleared out to Canton, leaving his business to the tender care of his wife and son. We understand that he is coming back to fight the case out and we wish him every luck! The Banishment Ordinance wants a tremendous lot of amendment. It is to be hoped that our able Attorney-General, Mr. Rees-Davies, will see to it that it is amended so as to preclude such cases of utter hardship as that described above. It is interesting, by the way, to recall the fact that before our late Attorney-General and whilom Chief Justice, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., was in the Council, he gave a judgment in Fiji which covered the same point. In his judgment Sir Henry said that "No subject of His Majesty the King may, in time of peace, lawfully be deprived of his liberty or of his property by any tribunal in this Colony without having been first tried by a court of law." That is the point exactly wherein the Hongkong law fails. Men of standing, merchants of many years' experience, are all victimised to make good the sins and shortcomings of the many. In some recent instances, the Chinese concerned have not even had the chance of going into the Magistrate in order to see whether their expulsion from the Colony had magisterial sanction. As a rule, we believe, the information regarding a man's private life and status whether he is a suitable member of this delectable community, emanates from the Secret Service, whose turpitude does not require to be enlarged upon. We do not agree with Sir Henry Berkeley that the Governor-in-Council is a tribunal. The Governor sitting by himself constitutes a Council under the old Statutes but the very word "tribunal" conveys the meaning that a quorum cannot be spoken of unless it is composed of at least three. From the information we have at hand it appears that many of the banishment orders presently made are sent down from the Central Police Station and signed by the Registrar-General without question and ratified by the Executive Council (which means the Colonial Secretary) without inquiry. It is high time that such a state of things should be put an end to. It may be that a man may be a member of a secret society, but as Sir Henry Berkeley puts it, he must be afforded an opportunity of being heard in his own defence.

FOREIGN LOANS - POLITICAL VIEW.

(21st November.)

As sound economists we have often expressed our astonishment at the blindness of the Chinese to the advantages to be derived from the admission of foreign capital in the development of China's vast and yet untouched resources. Being good Britons we have always esteemed ourselves as true friends to the Chinese, indeed, we have more than once asserted that China's only honest friend is Great Britain. Believing that our honesty of purpose cannot be doubted, we have been inclined to sneer at any opposition to British loans as mere, anti-foreign folly. Recent events, when viewed from the standpoint of the Chinese Government, not from that of an economist, justify a great deal of the reluctance of the Chinese to involve their country in an indebtedness which might end in political tutelage. As the case of an individual is, *so mutatis mutandis*, that of a nation. No nation, any more than any individual, that is in debt, may call itself free. In the meantime, this is the passage from its columns referred to: "At last, as we have always prophesied would be the case, the bubble of the friendship of Japan for her more powerful ally, Great Britain, has burst; and the recent publication of the new rates of taxation upon imported goods into the Eastern Island Empire has aroused a much feeling throughout the manufacturing and commercial classes in Great Britain that the matter will not be allowed to drop, and will result in no further treatise of alliance being possible between Great Britain and Japan. If the new Japanese tariff has done nothing else, it deserves the thanks of every Briton for having aroused the Tariff Reform League at home into taking an immediate and definite course of action; which, as will be seen by the cables published, is to result in 500 public meetings, being held during the next few months in Yorkshire and Lancashire alone, the home of the great industries more particularly aimed at and affected by the Japanese increased tariff. British public feeling once aroused, there can be no possible doubt that the hands of the British Ministry will be forced and Parliament must see the necessity of beginning to protect home industries, by preferential rates to Colonial products and a moderate import duty on the introduction of foreign-made goods and manufactures. The Anglo-Française Exhibition fiasco and the subsequent

islands, even if she would. We note that Cuba is a "Republic," free and independent - that is, in name. For the overwhelming power of the United States overshadows all. This is as it should be in the case of Cuba. Egypt fell a prey to European financiers in the time of Ismail, who soon found himself bound hand and foot, and his country helpless in the hands of the British and the French. His successor, Tewfik, was driven from the French steam away and his country occupied by the British. Abbas looked to the just and honest, but uncompromisingly victorious British. His successor, Abbas, has known what it was to be threatened with arrest by British soldiers if he ventured to oppose the will of the greatest of modern pro-consuls, Lord Cromer. The young man was led by the British Consul-General to a window, whence could be seen British soldiers arrayed in scented ranks. "Look!" said Lord Cromer, "Abbas looked and yielded to the impulsive will of one who had originally come to Egypt on a simple, financial commission. What wonder that thoughtful and patriotic men dread the effects of obligations which are capable of leading to such a denouement?" As we write we learn that the English, French, German and American capitalists, have arrived at a common understanding, and that they will in future act in co-operation in the matter of the new

ment. Here in Hongkong, after many difficulties, they have so entirely consented to plague prevention that all this year (we speak from memory) there have been only twenty-three cases of plague in Hongkong, almost all of which came from elsewhere. How is it that this splendid result has been achieved? It is owing to the efforts of Mr. Brewin and the Chinese gentry who acted with him. In Shanghai an effort was made to attain the objects already arrived at in Hongkong. We learn that the Chinese gentry and the Health Officer of the Settlement, understood each other, or appeared to do so. The great meeting at the Iwo Godown, therefore, would seem to have been held with a view to the enlightenment of the Chinese, other than the gentry, as to the objects of the plague preventive measures. It is next to impossible to enlighten people who don't want to be enlightened, and say so by hurling lumps of granite. However, we can far better understand the attitude of those who threw stones at the Police, than that of those well-dressed and apparently respectable people who attended the meeting ostensibly for the purpose of listening to the arguments of the Health Officer, but, really, to hurl him down. We read that at the mere mention of his speech "violent protests were raised." Certain of the discontented residents in the infected neighbourhood pressed forward and declaimed in the wildest excitement, which was communicated like wildfire to the rest of the audience. While this was going on, continuous rushes were being made on the police guarding the doors. It should not be overlooked that at the special request of the Chinese gentry no armed police were on duty. Eventually, of course, not only armed police but even the Volunteers had to be called to restore order. Now we suggest that the whole, unhappy business was a "put-up job" and that the apparent reasonableness with which consent had been given to attend the meeting, simply covered an intention to make that meeting the occasion of a riot in order to intimidate the Shaoguan Municipal Council.

THE USES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

(24th November.)

It has been said, probably truly, that advertisement is the soul of modern business. Without it, in these days of competition, success is impossible. Business in the sense in which we use the word for the purposes of our present argument, that is, in connection with our consideration of advertisement, does not, only, mean trade. It means any kind of money-getting. The other day, a repulsive abuse of the Courts of Justice was brought to light in the course of an action which had its origin in advertisement. The Press agent employed by a London theatre, arranged with his manager to get up a "scene" during an interval between the acts. A gentleman accompanied to the theatre two ladies wearing huge hats of the prevailing disgusting fashion. They sat in front of him. During the interval, he, pretending to be a stranger to them, protested against their hats, and requested them to remove them. They, as arranged, refused, and the scene began. The gentleman became indignant, the ladies demanded the protection of the manager, who, on being called, however, took the gentleman's part. Not only that, but—and here is the heart of the business—he committed a technical assault on the ladies by gently pushing their shoulders when getting them out of the theatre. They then sued him for assault, and he pleaded that as manager of the theatre it was his duty to his audience to put down the use of the troublesome and obstructive "matinee hat," and that in ejecting the recalcitrant ladies he used no more force than was necessary or seemly. The magistrate decided in favour of the manager, and, of course, the theatre got a tremendous advertisement, and one of a most useful kind, for men naturally prefer to go to a theatre where that horror, the fashionable feminine hat, will not obstruct their view of the stage. This arrangement was, however, in our opinion, highly improper. To use the Court in such a manner is to make a mockery of the majesty of the Law. When, therefore, one of the ladies and the Press agent subsequently sued the theatre manager for a considerable sum of money, which, they alleged, he had promised them for their services in getting up the whole business, the Judge very rightly dismissed the case on the ground that such misuse of His Majesty's Courts was contrary to public policy. This form of advertisement is most objectionable, as also is anything connected with religion. "Come and be shaved by Barebones, the best Protestant in the East district of Liverpool," is, for instance, an improper advertisement. When the late Oscar Wilde, not quite sure that his writings would obtain recognition on their own merits, went to the theatre in a velvet coat and knee-breeches, wearing his hair long, and gazing ecstatically at a lily which he carried in his hand (or was it a green carnation?) he achieved fame immediately. We British are not very aristocratic people, but we are undoubtedly attracted by, even while we dislike and mistrust, eccentricity. Abuse a book for its immoral tendencies, and you do its author and publisher a good turn beyond all thanks. That is why we shall not mention names in our reprobation and, indeed, condemnation of certain novelists who have been busy of late writing books of a "peculiar" sort, simply to get them banished from the libraries in England. This sends up their sale by the thousand. But this subject demands further consideration on another occasion. We refer to it now as an instance of the use of advertisement which amounts to an abuse of toleration, and contempt of public decency.

COLLISIONS AND "GOOD JOSS."

(25th November.)

We learn that a mail-boat of one of the well-known lines trading in the Far East landed four shipwrecked men in Japan the other day, and that the shipwreck had been caused by the sampan or junk belonging to these men crossing the bows of the steamer. One wonders how it is that more accidents of this sort do not happen, or how steamer officers are able to preserve their sanity under what must be intolerable provocation. Two days

ago, we are informed by an eye-witness, the following episode occurred. A steamer leaving Hongkong was sailing its way through the traffic, and had nearly got clear of the crowd of sampans that swarm round the steamer wharves. A sampan that was apparently doing nothing and, going nowhere suddenly burst out in frantic energy, so as to speak, and the piratical-looking scamps who were rowing it, laughed, actually laughed, as they drove their craft right across the bows of the steamer. The Captain on the bridge was a gentleman who on occasion is capable of sailor language. In fact, he is not a bit afraid of saying so, in sailor terms. But on this occasion he merely sighed. Now, we submit that a merchant skipper's sigh is a serious thing, as serious a thing, and, indeed, more so, than a Naval Captain's "Damn." Things must be very bad when it comes to that. And so they are, very bad. For, if one of these wretched sampans is run down, and one of its worthless rowers drowned, the poor Captain or officer on the bridge may be charged with manslaughter, and in any case gets let in for a world of trouble. These water rats think it "good joss," that it brings them luck, to take risks by wantonly crossing a steamer's bows. What can be done to put down this sort of thing? Those who follow the sea have worries and anxieties enough. Heaven knows, without additions of this sort. We suggest that it should be an understood thing that when a sampan is run down by a steamer, under no matter what circumstances, the steamer be held blameless, and that she be under no obligation to stop and pick up the sampan men—that is, in, of course, this sound drastic but is far more reasonable than the present stupid and irrational state of things, wherein men's hair is turned grey before the time when it is decent and proper for a Master Mariner to have grey hair.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.

[Special to the Hongkong Telegraph.]

The four groups of foreign Powers, viz., British, American, German and French, have requested their representatives to communicate with the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the effect that the draft agreement should remain unaltered. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has forwarded the request to the Ministry of Posts and Communications for discussion.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

It has been arranged by the Prince Regent and the Grand Council that a meeting of the Council should be held once in every three days, and each member of the Council will be required to attend.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Princes Tsai Tao, Yu Lang and President Yen Chang have decided to appoint a day to invite all the members of the National Assembly and the Senate to the Ministry of War to discuss the question of the reorganization of the military system.

TRIO'S OBJECTED TO.

It is reported that H.E. Viceroy Hsi-Huang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, has advised the Tarong that he has received private information from four members of the Cossack Body to the effect that China does not stop the advance of troops of a certain Power to its provinces, unpleasant developments might arise.

CUSTOMS DUTY.

The National Assembly has rejected the proposal to alter the "Cus-omis" duty system from a suit to a dollar basis in Kiangsi province. The Viceroy therefore asks for instructions as to how to deal with the matter.

OBSCURE STUDENTS.

Prince Su had an interview with the Prince Regent on the 15th inst., in the course of which he stated that most of the Provincial representatives had not yet returned to their respective provinces pending the decision of the Provincial Assemblies. The Prince asked the Regent for instructions as to what steps should be taken, as it was impossible to use force in the matter. The Regent declined to express an opinion one way or the other.

SALT TAX.

A conference was held by the members of the Senate on the 16th inst., to discuss the salt question in Yunnan province. A resolution was passed that the salt tax would not be increased in the province. With regard to the increase of power to be vested in H.E. Viceroy Li Chung-hai of Yunnan, no decision has yet been arrived at.

RAILWAY LIANS.

It is reported from Peking that H.E. the Viceroy of Szechuan has memorialized the Throne requesting permission to obtain American loans for the construction of the Szechuan-Li Railway. The request has been granted by the Ministry concerned.

UNKNOWN VASSAL'S WRECK.

IN LAN-TAU CHANNEL.

23rd inst.

On Monday last, a wreck was reported to the Harbour Authorities as lying in Lan-tau Channel. The wreck has now been located. It lies in nine fathoms of water with Chu Chau Island bearing. The stern of the wrecked vessel is on the bottom and the bows appear about eight feet above water. From inquiries made by a representative of the Hongkong Telegraph, it appears that the ill-fated vessel is of European build with very heavy timbers. On the foredeck, about six feet from the stern, appears to have been a mast (15 in. diameter) saw a off four feet above the deck and just abaft one heavy mooring bitt. Yesterday, the wreck was being towed by a tender, which, after half an hour, managed to shift the wreck a distance of about 75 feet only. Further attempt to tow the vessel was abandoned.

TYphoon WARNING.

The telegram quoted below were received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General to-day:

Manila, November 22nd, 3 p.m.
Cyclone or Typhoon N.E. of Manila, moving W.

Manila, November 22nd, 9 p.m.
The typhoon has crossed Lusin north of Manila in the form of a hollow depression. It may increase in intensity in the China Sea.

Manila, Nov. 23, 9 a.m.
Cyclone or Typhoon N.W. of Lusin in more than 100 miles distant, including W.M.W. or N.W.

JESUITS OF MACAO.

QUIT THE HOLY CITY.

ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG.

19th inst.
The news of the Hongkong Telegraph was the first to publish last evening of the widespread movement for the removal of the religious orders being retained at Macao, despite the Republic's Decree to the contrary, will have prepared our readers for the report which has reached us to-day that the Fathers of the Society of Jesus at Macao have left the Holy City. Let it be inferred that they have quitted the Colony under an order of expulsion, it should be all fitness, be stated that the decision to leave was arrived at their own accord and in agreement with well-intended suggestions from friends. The departure is

NOT PERMANENT.

At any rate it is hoped that it will not be so. So far as we have been able to gather the members of the Society of Jesus have left Macao temporarily only. Three of the priests, with whom was the Rev. Father Gorcives, arrived in Hongkong on the morning of the 15th inst. Two more are due here to arrive later from Canton to-morrow, eight others from Macao, the latter having elected to come over by way of Canton.

During

THEIR STAY IN HONGKONG,

the Jesuits will be the guests of the Rev. Father F. K. Oval, Procurator, i. p. Dominican Recuratur, and the Rev. Father Robert, Procur. of the Missions Etrangères. Eight of the Fathers will be the guests of the Spanish Mission at Seymour Road, while six others will enjoy the hospitality of their French confreres at Caile Road;

Upon leaving Macao, the Seminary was taken charge of by the Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese in whom the property is vested. Contrary to all popular notions the, Jesuits have no leasehold estates of their own. Their worldly possessions are limited to their personal belongings and their valuable library of rare books. With their departure from the Portuguese settlement the

beneficent work of the two Cenacles for the time being. It is to be trusted that the hardened hearts of the men who now rule the destinies of Portugal in the Portuguese capital will move to hearken the prayers of the numerous telegraphic petitions sent forward for the retention of the holy ladies at Macao. The teaching in

THE SEMINARY

of the immortal St. Ignatius—the founder of the Society of Jesus—the members may never be persecuted.

On Saturday morning His Excellency Señor Eduardo Marques, the Governor of Macao, and His Lordship the Bishop received

REPLIES FROM LISBON.

to their telegraphic despatches regarding the order at Macao. Both the telegrams called the two officials to immediately substitute the priests in the Seminary by secular priests and to give prompt effect to the Decree as, also, to all the congregations affiliated to the Society of Jesus. The Decree was accordingly promulgated in an issue of the *Boletim Oficial* the effect of which was that the Jesuit Fathers were prohibited from being in or entering Portuguese territory under penalty of imprisonment.

The congregations affiliated to the Society of Jesus are those of the postulat of Prayer, the Daughters of Mary, the Congregation of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and the juvenile associations of St. Louis and St. Joseph for the most part of present and past pupils of the Seminary of São José. Under the orders emanating from the atheistic Government of the Portuguese Republic, therefore these associations having for their object the spiritual well-being of their members must also be dispersed.

OTHER RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS,

not included under the denomination of the Society of Jesus, do not, for the present, come under the proscriptive ban; for the telegrams received from Lisbon on Saturday stated that the operation of the new law affected them

notwithstanding the fact that they had been signed by the Bishop of the Diocese of Macao.

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NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE GINSENG CASE.

EVIDENCE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

This has been a cold week and no mistake about it. The best time of the year has been heralded in sight, orthodox fashion and we can now settle down to invigorating pastimes and exhilarating exercises, free from the maddening influence of the summer heat. The only pity is that in Hongkong there is neither snow nor frost to impress upon us some of the real joys of winter but an enterprising genius did not let this mere detail come in his way and wrote home a letter in which he expatiated at some length on the beauty of snowflakes falling among trees as viewed from the Peak tram. Of course, it is "most *casa* *quito*" safe to stretch a point or two in these matters as far as the folks at home are concerned but if by any chance an old China hand comes across the startling discoveries made by our imaginative correspondent—well, well, it's difficult to fore-see what the probable result will be.

THE INTERPORT SHOOT.

Shanghai seems to adhere with bull-dog tenacity to its decision that it must in and year out be festooned in full glory in the matter of the Interport Shooting Match. Hongkong again fared badly on account of unfavourable weather but Singapore with great wisdom postponed its match for the same causes. At any rate the Hongkong team can console itself with the fact that it has improved upon its previous performance. "Better luck next time!"

ADVICE TO GIRLS.

There was some sound advice given by Lady Lugard, to the pupils of the Diocesan Girls' School the other day. Apparently, her Ladyship's capabilities as a hostess are not exceeded by her powers as a public speaker. It is this art of putting oneself entirely on one side and throwing oneself heart and soul into one's environment that once invests a person with a personality all his own and it is to be hoped that the girls to whom the words were addressed have taken the well-meant advice to heart.

A PECULIAR DECISION.

Rajah Brooke of Sarawak has decided to impose a penalty of fifty dollars an acre for each acre of rubber tree plantations sold or transferred to a white man. The notification appears in a Government Gazette issued for the purpose. The object of the Government, it is stated, is to develop the cultivation of the land for the inhabitants in order that they may have the profits, and benefit in the possessions of such gardens as an inheritance or bequests to their descendants—and this object would not be achieved or realized unless the plantations were protected and strictly prohibited from falling into the hands of the richer and more speculative class of the white races. It is also stated that the order is issued with the object of proving on a future day what the absolute and bona-fide value may be reduced to when planted by the native races, the real workers of the soil, without the extraneous and surrounding influences connected with companies floated by promoters and supported by shareholders. This tender solicitude on the part of Rajah Brooke for his subjects is well worthy of emulation. The only pity is that his action has raised a storm of protest among the European community, who contend that the policy pursued by the Rajah is not very loyal to the white man's interests. One of the aggrieved parties actually went to the length of declaring that Sarawak is a country where the Rajah makes a law in a day and secures it to per cent. for himself!

MONOPOLISED CARROTS.

Journalistic amenities evidently differ in Japan from those prevailing here. Fancy this appearing in a Hongkong newspaper—"In the name of the Prophet—*say!*" cries the Oriental fruit-seller as he carries his load through the crowded Eastern streets. "In the name of the Japanese Monopoly Bureau—carrots!" We may expect to hear that any time, remarks the *Japan Chronicle*. We read that in the office of the Governor-General of Korea there has been established a monopoly bureau "to take charge of the monopolised carrots." What these inoffensive vegetables have done to be monopolised we do not know; a fear has been expressed that the authorities were about to establish a salt and tobacco monopoly as well; but according to the declaration of a certain authority concerned, there is no intention in official circles to effect the "monopolisation of any works other than the carrots." What all this monopolisation of the humble and harmless carrot is expected or intended to effect we have not the remotest idea. Perhaps some friendly astrologer will be able to enlighten us on the matter.

THE GLORIES OF BACHELORDOM.

The following Ministerial effusion is not intended as a criticism on the young men of Hongkong. The speaker was the Rev. Dr. Hampill when addressing the seventh Church of Ireland Conference at Belfast, and the address was evidently given in a moment of inspiration. The Rev. Doctor, was surprised at the strange reluctance of their young people to get married. What had come over their young men that they preferred patent leather boots and spats, and a foot-long's swelling about at a watering-place, and a game of billiards every evening at the club to the delights of family life? The wages or salaries of these young men would not allow, both the fine clothes and the wife, so they went in for the fine clothes and the wife, and the wife pine for their lives out. Better, he said, the love of sweet and pure wine than all the silk socks and gaudy waistcoats in the world. Let them come back to the simple life. He asked them for God's sake to pitch away their tobacco, their annual outing, their fine clothes, their club, and anything else that made an ironclad upon their income and prevented them from holy matrimony. (Loud cheers.) It is not stated whether there were any young men present who cheered.

REDUCTION (?) OF WHISKY.

Scotch distillers have decided to make reductions in prices for the new season's grain whiskies. The production is to be further curtailed. Last year the Scotch output was reduced by five million gallons. Hongkong residents need experience no difficulties as to their supply of "mountain dew" being cut off, for in spite of the additional duty placed on the beverage there are no signs of local supplies diminishing. It is only the poor Chinaman who suffers. When the sounding drug lived by the native hard worker in his leisurely moments it is gone, I wonder whether he will turn to good old whisky for consolation?

CASUAL CRITIC.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the General Observatory at the American Consulate to-day.

Manila, November 21st, 10.30 a.m.

Cyclone or Typhoon Pacific Ocean about halfway between the Carolines and the Philippines moving W. or NW.

PLAQUE MEETING IN THE TWO GODOWN.

SCENES OF DISORDER.

We reproduce the following from the *N. C. D. News*:

The meeting of Chinese in the Two Godown, which was convened for the purpose of explaining the anti-Plague measures to the Chinese in the infected district, failed in its purpose, and ended in disorder and tumult.

The Two Godown, a spacious building, the ground floor of which had been provided with rows of chairs for the occasion, is in North Soochow Road, between Kansau and Chekiang Roads, and faces the Creek. Long before the hour appointed for the meeting, crowds of Chinese had assembled along the Creek frontage, on Chekiang Road Bridge, and in other adjacent thoroughfares. At the special wish of the prominent Chinese gentry, who had promised to be present, no armed police were on duty, though a considerable force of foreign Sikhs and Chinese police had been detached from West Hongkong station to preserve order and direct traffic.

Only well dressed and respectable Chinese were admitted in the first instance. Most of the Chinese gentry, and Mr. J. B. Mackinnon, who was to interpret the Health Officer's speech, arrived early. Among those who occupied the platform and the front benches were Messrs. Shen Tso-ho, Yu Ching, the Compradores of the Hongkong Bank, Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Borkin & Co., the leading members of the local Guilds, all the editors of the local Chinese Press, and several other prominent members of the native community.

When the Chairman of the Council, accompanied by Colonel G. D. Bruce, arrived about 2.10 p.m., it was only with great difficulty that they were able to make their way into the building, the doors of which were closed immediately afterwards to prevent the crowding of a "more Chinese." Dr. Moore, the Acting Health Officer, was admitted a minute or two later.

And such shops do a certain amount of packing—I don't know.

How many years' experience have you had in Hongkong?—Over 20 years.

Did not the defendant tell you that he did not know what the man's name was?—He said "I don't know what his name."

Choi Chui, superintendent of the godown, said the godown keeper made a report to him on the 5th inst. He went at once to the godown to see and the master was at once referred to the Police. Four tubs full of ginseng were stolen. About 120 catties were contained in each tub. It was American ginseng and was of the same quality. The value was about \$2,000 a picul.

Ginseng is sold by a number of firms besides your firm?—We sell them out to other dealers.

There must be a large quantity in the Colony besides that in your godown?—I don't know about others.

There are other people importing American ginseng into the Colony also?—I don't know.

Have you seen ginseng of similar quality to this in other places?—I have seen only our own goods.

Choy Kwal To, accountant of the Hotel China, said defendant came to the hotel on the 5th inst. at 10 a.m. and was accompanied by two coolies carrying a box and two baskets.

Did you have any conversation with the defendant?—He said he was not staying there but another man.

Did you see these things brought into the hotel?—Yes, they were brought in at 10 o'clock followed by a man in a long coat.

Did you know at the time that defendant was living at 270, Des Voeux Road?—No.

Didn't you change sarongs with the defendant?—I did not, because he was not the man that was going to stay.

For all you know he may have gone upstairs or gone out immediately when the long coat man came in?—Yes.

Mr. Slade—Where do you sit in the hotel?—Behind the counter.

Did you see the defendant actually come in from the main door?—Yes.

Witness continued—The first time I noticed the long-coated man was when defendant pointed him out to me and said he has come.

Other witnesses were called and the case for the prosecution closed.

After both sides had addressed the Court the Warden adjourned the case till Monday, when he will intimate whether the case is to continue or not.

CHINA ON VERGE OF CRISIS.

SENSATIONAL STATEMENT BY

PROFESSOR ROSS.

Professor E. A. Ross, Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, who has been making extended journeys through China during the past six months, studying sociological conditions, states China is on the verge of a crisis, and the next few months would show whether there would be a great uprising, perhaps with much bloodshed, or a peaceful resolution.

Professor Ross says there is a strong movement for reform, and the younger element seeking the change is waiting to see what the Prince Regent will do. The reformers consider the attitude of Peking more or less a sham to impress the powers, and there is a disposition to look upon the Manchu officials as obstacles in the way of the eagerly sought reform. It is probable that Yuan Shih-ki will return to Peking, and this would be the means of preventing a rising if the reformers are satisfied that in his hands China would go forward.

Also her correspondent writes:—It is my opinion that a great revolution is inevitable in China, to come sooner or later with such force as shall astonish the Western world. Anti-Manchurian is most. Most of the "literati" are anti-Manchu, most of the officers of the military are anti-Manchu, and if the rank-and-file are too ignorant to know just what they are, they would to a man be willing to join forces and fight for the party who pays most. The men in the army of China who would turn traitor against the Government, were a revolutionaries anti-Manchu movement set properly going, as legion. Is Boxerism and anti-Manchurian China has a menace from which only a great upheaval will rid her.

STAM TENDER "STANLEY."

COOPER TUBING ZINC SHEATHING.

A test has just been instituted by the Harbour authorities into the comparative merits of copper and zinc as materials for sheathing the bottoms of Government Colonial vessels. When the steam-tender "Stanley" was drydocked at Kowloon the other day for her annual overhaul, eight copper plates in the hold of the vessel were taken out and zinc put in their place. The object of the substitution is to ascertain which of the two materials will stand wear better in the waters of the Colony. If it is found that the zinc plates will have as good a "life" as copper, they will in all probability be used in future for sheathing the bottoms of all Colonial Government vessels and launches in the harbour. In point of cost they are a recommendation in their favour as against copper, the metal being used.

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THE WEATHER.

19th Inst.

Wong Tim was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, this morning in connection with the ginseng robbery on the 4th inst. Mr. W. E. Slade, K. C. S., prosecuted and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, was for the defence.

Shui Oi, godown keeper of the Yuen Fat Hong, said he was in charge of godown 5 to Ki Ling Lane. The godown contained American ginseng on the 4th inst. The stuff was packed in wooden tubs. He slept in the godown and was never disturbed on that night. He woke up between 7 and 8 a.m. He then inspected the doors of the godown and found the main door broken in No. 3 godown. He then went into the godown and examined the goods and found four tubs of ginseng missing. He reported the matter to the head coolie.

Hau Hang, a detective in the Police Force, said he saw the defendant at 270, Des Voeux Road Central and accompanied him and the shop coolie to the Hotel China. Witness asked him to go with him, and then arrested defendant on the 3rd floor of the hotel. Witness said he was a detective and asked defendant what were the contents of the box and two baskets in room 7. Defendant said that he was told to carry it upstairs, packing needles were found upon the person of the defendant. He was asked if he could explain his possession of the articles upstairs and the answer was "No." Mr. Shenton—Where was the needle?—In defendant's pocket.

Sticking out of his pocket?—Yes, I saw a

little. When you saw defendant not at the shop in No. 7 he was packing things there?—No.

What was he doing?—He was sitting down, together with five others.

What business was it's shop carrying on?—I saw business, ginseng and deer horn.

They are known as California dealers?—Yes.

And such shops do a certain amount of packing?—I don't know.

How many years' experience have you had in Hongkong?—Over 20 years.

Did not the defendant tell you that he did not know what the man's name was?—He said "I don't know what his name."

Choi Chui, superintendent of the godown, said the godown keeper made a report to him on the 5th inst. He went at once to the godown to see and the master was at once referred to the Police. Four tubs full of ginseng were stolen. About 120 catties were contained in each tub. It was American ginseng and was of the same quality. The value was about \$2,000 a picul.

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After both sides had addressed the Court the Warden adjourned the case till Monday, when he will intimate whether the case is to continue or not.

THE FUTURE OF OIL-CARRYING SHIPPING.

divided, one body following the mob along North Soochow Road while the other pressed back that portion of the crowd that had turned off up Kansau Road itself. This section of the mob proved most obstinate, but it was effectively dispersed when some fire hose was brought up, coupled on to a convenient hydrant, and directed upon the rioters. The latter bolted at once, and gave no further trouble. Breaking up the mob by driving it westward was a bold manoeuvre. Fortunately it was successful, but there were times when the issue turned in the balance.

A few minutes later an armed guard of Sikh Constables arrived from the Central Station, and a small force of Europeans and Sikhs with bayonets fixed, marched up via Thibet Road, from Sincot station. Loria also sent a further detachment.

About this time a messenger was dispatched to the S. V. C. headquarters in the Police station to ask the Comptendant to call out a company of the Volunteers. On arrival at Headquarters he found that news of the disturbance had preceded him, that "A" and "B" Companies were already on their way to Amoy Road, and that the Germans and Engineers Companies were being mobilized for duty at the Garden Bridge. About 4 p.m. a Maxim gun arrived at Chekiang Road Bridge, and was posted at the North approach. "B" Company came up a few minutes later, and the police reinforcements from other stations were then withdrawn. Shortly before this the Motor Fire King, fully manned, arrived on the scene, but finding that there was no immediate call for their services the firemen returned to the station.

Good matches were also seen in the Cricket line and some excellent scores were put up. Those worthy of special notice are: Lieut. Williams, 72 for the Royal Engineers and Departmental Corps, and W. C. D. Turner, 74 runs in the Hongkong Cricket Club match "Marlboro" v. "Slugs." The results of Saturday's events are as under:

SPORTING.

SATURDAY'S EVENTS.

1st Inst.

Saturday afternoon witnessed a plethora of sporting events and the fixtures were in full swing for the first time this season and some good games were seen. Kowloon put up a good game against The Buffs, who won by a small margin. The B.O.C. in their second division match played a good combination game and gave the Police all they wanted on Saturday. Should the former team keep up this rate, they will most probably come off winners in this competition.

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THE SHARP STREET AFFAIR.

MURDER CHARGE REDUCED TO MANSLAUGHTER.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, John William Hayes, a gunner's mate on board the U.S.S. *New York*, was indicted on a charge of alleged manslaughter of one Matsue Yamabe, a Japanese female infant, at Sharp Street, Bowrington, on the 25th September last. Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, C. Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denby, from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted, and Mr. Elton Potter, instructed by Mr. Leo Almada, appeared for the defendant.

The jury was as follows:—Messrs. J. L. Wilson (foreman), E. M. Bishop, N. M. Lux, E. J. Figueiredo, O. L. Arculli, O. I. Ellis and A. F. Earle.

The Attorney-General in opening the case for the Crown stated that the prisoners stood charged with manslaughter of a Japanese female infant at about 8 o'clock on the night of the 25th September last. On that evening, fire broke out at No. 19, Bowrington Road, which runs at right angles to Sharp Street. The house at No. 2, Sharp Street was the place where the offence took place. At this point, the Attorney-General stated that a plan would be laid before the jury and then proceeded to detail in some length the exact locality occupied by the various houses which would be mentioned in evidence. There were only three houses which the jury would have to bear in mind and on which the whole case turned. Bowrington Road and Sharp Street turned one into the other. One of the houses had a roof which was nearly flat, on which anybody could go across to the house in Sharp Street. The first witness would be Sergeant Grant, who would say that he went into Bowrington Road and saw a burning kerosene lamp lying outside the house. Considerable noise was proceeding inside the house and the constable saw smoke issuing from the house, P. C. Orr and P. C. Watt went up the stairs of No. 29 with a view to putting out the fire. Sergeant Grant shortly afterwards heard a noise and turning round the corner of Sharp Street he saw the defendant, hanging by his hands on to the support of the verandah. As soon as he saw the Sergeant coming, the defendant pulled himself up and disappeared inside the house. The Sergeant then saw defendant throwing things into the street. The theory of the prosecution was that the defendant went across the flat roof of the house opposite, on which anybody could walk, and thus got into house No. 2. He asked the jury to remember that defendant was a sailor and that he was accustomed to climbing about. The defendant must have changed his mind, for shortly afterwards he got inside No. 2, by means of the verandah, which was common to all the houses. The defendant disappeared inside the house and almost immediately the Sergeant saw a Japanese man rolling down the stairs and on to the street. He saw a lamp at the foot of the stairs and a Japanese child lying beside it within feet against the foot of the stairs. The defendant was again seen throwing things into the street, including pieces of wood, chairs and pieces of brick. He was seen to re-enter No. 2, and was caught as he was coming down the stairs of No. 2. The staircase was a narrow, wooden one, very steep and precipitous, and it was very difficult for two people to pass side by side. It turned at right angles into the street. The place was occupied by a Japanese dealer in provisions, his wife, a child and an aman. The couple were bathing the child in the bathroom and after they had finished doing so, the father entered his room and went out into the verandah, carrying his child wrapped up in a bath-towel in his arms. As he entered the room, he saw the defendant come through the big, open window. Immediately he saw the Japanese, he picked up a lighted, glass lamp from a table in the room, laid his hand on the man's shoulder, and pointing it towards the stairs said "Go!" He then started to push him forward gently and followed him to the stairs. On coming to the corner of the stairs, defendant pushed the man and threw the lamp at him. The lamp did not hit the man but struck the wall, but both the father and child were affected somewhat by the burns they sustained from the burning lamp. When the man got to the bottom of the staircase, the child was not in his arms. Sergeant Grant picked up the child at the foot of the staircase and he, led it to the father. The child was naked. It must have been naked, because the father said it was wrapped up in a bath-towel. The child was taken to Dr. Majima's, which was close by, and afterwards to the Government Civil Hospital, where it died shortly after admission. The defendant was throwing things into the street apparently with great deliberation, at the same time shouting out "How's that for a shot?" The doctor would say that the child was brought to hospital in a dazed condition and died at 9 p.m. There were five wounds on the left side of the head, which, the doctor said, might have been caused by broken glass. Death was due to fracture of the skull and laceration of the brain. Although the result of death was due to fracture of the skull, it was necessary that great force should be used to cause the fracture, even in the case of a small child like the deceased. He did not know what defence his friend was going to set up but a great deal had been made at the Police Court of the question of the defendant's probable state of mind at the time of the commission of the offence. The opinion of the Police was that defendant was not drunk at the time and appeared to be quite calm after his arrest. The Attorney-General proceeded to explain the law on the subject, saying that the law rendered it impossible for a crime whether he was drunk or not. There was no evidence to show that defendant was drunk at the time but even assuming that he was drunk, drunkenness in itself was no excuse for the commission of the offence and did not exempt him from punishment for the perpetration of the crime. As regarded the question of defendant's state of mind, the jury would have every opportunity of satisfying itself on the point. The charge had been reduced from murder to manslaughter, and the latter differed from the former in this respect, defendant was not involved in what was termed "law malice aforethought." If by deliberately pushing the man down, the state of the child's death was brought about, then the defendant was guilty of manslaughter, whatever his intentions might have been.

Evidence was called and the case adjourned till to-morrow.

JAPAN'S RAILWAY BUDGET.

It is reported in the *Osaka Mainichi* that the railway budget for the next fiscal year has almost been decided upon and that within a few days it will be confirmed by the Department of Finance. The total revenue is estimated at about Y1,000,000. Out of this figure, the business revenue is about Y900,000; vessels' revenue Y1,000,000; hotel revenue Y35,000. The total expenditure is estimated at about Y82,000,000, of which the following are the chief items:—Business expenditure Y45,000,000; vessels' expenditure Y1,400,000; interest on public bonds Y13,500,000; supplementary expenditure Y1,500,000; hotel expenditure Y35,000; expenditure for supervising permanent tracks and investigating new routes Y35,000; reserve Y50,000. Balance, estimated profit about Y30,000.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

THE QUEEN.

("Specially Translated for the "Hongkong Telegraph")

The Prince Regent is in favour of the immediate abolition of the queue, but Her Majesty the Empress Dowager Yu Lin has expressed a desire that this should not take place until the period of mourning. His late Majesty Kwong Su has expired. This will entail a delay until next year, but Princes Tao and Hsun are opposed to any delay, whatever. It is thought that if the postponement were made as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Emperor, it would be a good arrangement worthy of the people.

PRINCE CHING'S AMBITION.

Prince Ching has expressed a wish to become the President of the new Cabinet. It will be remembered that Prince Ching declined the post recently and recommended Duke Tsai Tze, the President of the Ministry of Finance, for the office. The recommendation is now being supported by the Prince Regent.

LOANS OBJECTED TO.

It is reported by a Peking correspondent that the proposal to raise loans for railway construction has received the approval of the Grand Council, the Ministry of Posts and Communications and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but Duke Tsai Tze, the President of the Ministry of Finance, largely influenced, is believed, by H. F. Cheng Hsuan Hui, has entered an emphatic protest against the proposals. In the course of an audience with the Prince Regent, the Duke detailed at some length the injury that he believed would be inflicted upon China by the adoption of the provincial proposed.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES AND PARLIAMENT.

The Prince Regent is very much annoyed at the combined suspension of the sessions of the Provincial Assemblies as a protest against the failure to grant an immediate calling of a Parliament, and has instructed Prince Pei Lin to deal with the matter as far as possible according to existing regulations. If these are inadequate, Prince Fu Lin is instructed to devise regulations which will secure full control in the event of further incidents of the kind.

STUDENTS CHERISH THE EMPEROR.

In celebration of the grant of a National parliament, the students of the schools in Peking decided to assemble at the Tai Ching Gate at noon on the 16th inst. in order to give three cheers for the Emperor. Elaborate arrangements are being made for the successful carrying out of the festival and the students have not been instructed that they are not to interfere in political affairs.

WOMAN.

The following curious and interesting composition has been sent us by a correspondent. We should like to know who was the ingenious mind that collected these lines by thirty-one different poets, and arranged them so that they make both rhyme and sense.

Authors.

Woman! best partner of our joys and woes! ... Sand Blessing and blesst wherever she goes! ... Cowper

Eager to hope, but not less firm to bear; ... Byron

Torn to smooth distress and lightened care; ... Mrs. Barbour

Profound'st reason; and as justly dear; ... Savage

Let suffering, nice compels her tear; ... Cabbe

Mea ly to bear with wrong, and, cheer decay; ... Mrs. Hemans

And wipe the mourner's bitter tears away; ... J. Graham

O Woman! Woman! thou art formed to bless! ... J. Bird

Fy woman is all truth and steadfastness; ... Chaucer

Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet; ... Milton

Each softest, trust virtue there should meet; ... Johnson

Woman were made to give our eyes delight; ... Young

So fond and true, so beautiful and bright; ... Atterton

Ye watchful sprites that made 'em man your care; ... T. Brown

We are not free because you're more than fair; ... Eberge

Oh man! how subl'me—from Hevel's blith; ... Balver

And y.u. of man was made; man but of earth; ... Radolphe

Gay smiles to comfort; April showers to move; ... Parnell

The important business of your life is love; ... Lyttleton

Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife; ... Montgomery

He loved and cherished idol of my life; ... Prentice

There is something in their hearts, which piques speech; ... Story

There is a charm, no vulgar mind can reach; ... W. Alliss

Rosebud set with a little wilful thorn; ... Tennyson

Still shall your charms my fond; eat them's adorn; ... Hillhouse

Sacred by birth, and bath'd by hand divine; ... Dryden

Pure and unspoilt as the dearest; ... Davenant

Her world, her warmth of heart; let friendship say; ... Scott

All my fortunes at thy foot; ... Shakespeare

lay.

THE U. S. NAVY.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH OF A GUN'S CREW.

Aboard battleship *Georgia*, via wireless to Portsmouth, Va., September 23rd.

Fourteen men in the forward starboard turret of the battleship *Georgia* to-day narrowly escaped death when the muzzles of the 12-inch rifles, being fired in battle practice, burst.

The men were stunned and buried to the floor of the turret by the concussion, but were saved from the flying metal of the barrels by the shield of the turret itself. Though they lay stunned on the floor while the wind drove the fumes of the bursting powder into the steel enclosure, they were rescued by their comrades on shipboard; they were overcome by the poisonous gases. None were severely hurt. The gun barrels were shattered by the explosion and were torn and twisted, but the breech blocks remained intact, preventing the force of the explosion being directed into the turret.

The gunners showed great coolness after the accident. As soon as they had recovered from the shock of the accident they volunteered to fire the other big guns of the ship.

The 12-inch guns of the *Georgia*, it is reported, are old. The battleship had been newly equipped. An investigation into the cause of the accident will be undertaken at once by the ship's officers.

THE SPITTING NUISANCE.

EDUCATING THE CHINESE.

2nd inst.

The movement for educating the Chinese populace as regards the danger of expectorating in public places is being revived in Hongkong, by intelligent methods, we are glad to observe, not calculated to estrange the good feelings of the lower class of the natives. On the trunk of trees along the public roads in the upper levels, near the chair stands, are nailed little red boards on which are written in Chinese characters the hygienic injunctions against indiscriminate spitting on the public roadways. Even the chair bearers, for whose special benefit the notices have been posted up, take an intelligent appreciation of the sanitary instructions. Wallengeng a chair man in a morning a member of the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph* happened to be attracted by the red board for the first time to-day. On questioning the chair cooler what was the purport of the writing on the board, he was agreeably surprised on being informed that it was an anti-spitting notice. We wish to commend the action of the authorities for the wisdom of fixing in so conspicuous a manner the notices that are received with so much good grace and which cannot fail of their desired good effect.

FORMIDABLE CHINESE.

London to Hongkong in less than a fortnight.

CURRENT BUN PREVENTS A HUMAN SACRIFICE.

East and West are rapidly drawing nearer, and already it is possible (if there is no loss of time on the way or in making connection with steamers) to travel from London to Hongkong in 10 days.

"Engineering" says that developments are being made which, when complete, will allow the journey to be made in 14 days, or even less.

Progress is being made with the Canton-Kowloon Railway, and also with the Canton-Hankow Railway, which are stages in the line connecting Hongkong-Kowloon on the mainland, opposite Hongkong—with Peking. A direct branch from the Trans-Siberian Railway to Peking would complete the connection and make the journey between London and Hongkong possible in the time mentioned.

In the latest report of the acting British Consul at Canton we are informed that construction on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, which is being built according to the standard of first-class European lines, has been proceeding steadily for some time, with the result that the first 32 miles is now ready for traffic.

The line, when completed to the junction with the British section at Samchun, will, in its 84 miles, consist, including terminals, 15 stations and eleven halts. There have been considerable engineering difficulties to be overcome in the construction of this line, and a very large amount of work is being done.

There is a total girder opening of 3,000 ft. The main bridge over the East River at Shek-lung is proceeding satisfactorily, the foundations being nearly completed, and the delivery and erection of steel work for the large spans have commenced.

The British section of the railway, which is within the British Concession at Kowloon, is rapidly approaching completion, and it is expected to form the through connection with Hongkong in June or July, 1911.

On the Canton-Hankow Railway progress is being made, and trains and traffic are now running to Wong-sha, a market town on the North River, 55 miles by rail from Canton.

Construction, however, is practically finished to Ying-Tak, 60 miles from Canton, and about one-third of the whole distance to the boundary of the province. Ying-Tak is a district city of some importance, and the opening of the station there will have the effect of bringing up the river three days nearer Canton.

Construction is also proceeding, though less energetically, on the next 30-40 miles, so that ultimately Hankow will be reached.

At that town is situated on the great river Yangtze, the railway will be the means of opening up a large amount of territory to foreign trade.

At present no fast trains are run, but a speed of 4 to 10 miles per hour is attained in places by the local trains.

The Company during the last Chinese year, 1909-10, carried 1,456,466 passengers, and received 10,000,000 in passenger fares and freight \$5,54,59, an average of \$4,50 per month, thus proving that the Chinese are now slow to take advantage of any arrangements which are made for improved facilities in travelling or carrying goods.

O. S. BUSINESSMEN IN CHINA.

It is a sign of much significance that a company of thirty-eight American business men from the Coast are now touring China and have intentions of visiting twenty-five Chinese cities.

We still think of China as the "immutable empire." In our minds it is like nothing so much as one of those great vases of Chinese porcelain; a hard, impenetrable, surface, beneath which we see the fantastic pictures of a life that we do not understand; a great brittle bulk, standing defiantly on the shelf of time, a thing which awaits the final, too rude touch to smash it to fragments—and possibly to shed over the world its potent and unknown contents.

But China is not this. She has withstood the blows that were expected to shatter her. They have only given her the crude outline of a new form. Nor is China any longer impenetrable. Here are a lot of busy Americans touring through the accessible portions of the empire as freely as they would through their own country.

It was a good deal to achieve, ten or even

five years ago, to see the half dozen leading cities of China. Now, on a flying, business reconnaissance, this party is running through twenty-five cities.

Such a trip can now be accomplished within a reasonable time and without excess of discomfort.

Outside of this, however, the business men's trip will be as difficult as possible.

Considerable excitement was only created by the

heroism of a photographer—moderated by the

diplomacy of some journalists.

The Formosans, it seems, have a great hatred

of what they call "the devil picture machine."

Recently at the White City they fell upon a

French photographer, smashed a thirty-guinea camera, and demanded

the head from the hands of Mr. Kialy.

Balked of their human sacrifice, they fended

themselves up for another photographer, and demanded

he paid his way.

This story being told to the gentleman who

attended them yesterday for pictorial purposes,

he became very pale, and hurriedly bid his

MACAO HARBOUR WORKS.

HONGKONG TENDERS INVITED.

Once again the improvement of the approaches to the Harbour of Macao is engaging the attention of the Portuguese Government in the neighbouring colony. We hear that tenders have been invited from leading firms in Hongkong to carry out this important undertaking to Macao. The work will, of necessity, be of large magnitude, and though we have no means at present of ascertaining the contract, we believe, that, broadly speaking, they embrace works extending from the roadstead to the Inner Harbour. In the main, the works in the Outer Harbour, or approaches to the anchorage proper, will be confined to deepening the present silted up channel which is made use of by the Hongkong and Canton-river steamers. The passage will be deepened sufficiently and made broad enough to allow of vessels of the deepest draft, now plying to and from Macao, using it without the risk of grounding at the lowest water mark in summer, as is now so frequently the case to the inconvenience and annoyance of passengers and shippers of cargo alike.

An extensive reclamation is planned somewhere in the new harbour of Green Island where the valuable plant of the Cement Company is now located. The foreshore will be reclaimed with all the mud and silt recovered from the sea-bed and which will be removed and deposited in the proposed reclaimed area.

As only firms of standing in Hongkong have been asked to submit their tenders for the work, it is to be expected that its completion will be effected in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. We regard with considerable satisfaction the prospect of the Colony securing such a large and important contract, as it may mean the profitable employment of labour and capital to this Colony's advantage.

CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

TRAFAVGAR DAY.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph." Sir.—It is the custom of the Navy League to issue, on each recurring Trafalgar Day, a manifesto explanatory of its policy. While Nelson and his comrades are honoured, the lessons of their lives and services must not be forgotten. They gave proof, in a critical hour, of qualities without which nothing can avail. But the means of their action were as important—the ships, guns, stores, and repairing facilities which were instrumental in the success. Happily for England, at the outbreak of the Trafalgar campaign, Lord St. Vincent had cleared the administration, and had given England a fleet which was sufficient for her needs.

The responsibilities which lay upon naval administrators in and before the Trafalgar period, lie upon their successors at the present time. It is for the Navy to secure for us all that we have won, and it is for the administration behind the Navy to furnish all that the Navy requires. Insert material does not win battles, but the greatest and most capable officers, and the best trained men, cannot do England's work unless they have ships and arms and all that their profession demands. Every Englishman knows, or should know, that the land we possess, the Empire we have built up, the raw material we require for manufacture, the products of industries, and the very food we eat, are the gift of the Sea Power.

Old standards have passed away. New dangers threaten for the future in various parts of the world. New Sea Powers are arising, which alone, or in combination, may yet challenge our position, or reduce the value of the means at our disposal. We cannot, therefore, be content with less than a standard which will give us two keels for every keel laid by the next strongest Power. Financial considerations must not stand in the way of the safety that England and the Empire demand. There is hostility to no power in the Standard the Navy League has adopted. A naval defeat may mean disaster to any Power, but to us it would mean annihilation. A defeated Army may rally its forces and again take the field, but a defeated Navy can never do more. Therefore, to omit to take steps to avert the remotest possibility of defeat would be the extreme of folly.

It is an necessity, in this Trafalgar Day appeal, to enter to the details of what is required. Let it suffice to say that for the future it is big ships we must lay down as a minimum two keels to every keel of the existing powers. This is the first and most important demand of the Navy League.

In the matter of cities we must build, and go on building, such numbers of vessels of the class as may be necessary for the protection of our commerce at sea.

Destroyers we must have in large numbers to scour the seas around the British Isles, and sufficient submarines are a necessity.

Docks are most urgently needed for the great ships we are building at the present time, and these must be provided.

Officers and men in adequate numbers are also a most important requirement. There must be no want in the service of the Navy.

Stores, armaments, repairing facilities, dock-yard equipments where not complete, must be provided if the safety of the Empire and command of the sea is to be assured.

The Navy League makes its great appeal to the Nation on this day. It calls upon Englishmen to be worthy of their ships. It exhorts them to exert every agency in their power, to appeal to Government to provide without stint all that the safety of the country demands. In particular it asks them to enforce, wherever they go, the vast importance of establishing naval standard which all men can understand. This is the Two-Kee's-to-One Standard, which the Navy League upholds. Let them join the Navy League, and thereby assist it to compel the Government of the day to omit nothing of naval preparation and sufficiency that will safeguard the security of all that Britons hold dear.

For the Executive Committee of the Navy League,

ROBERT YERBURGH,
President.

WM. OAIUS CRUTCHLEY,
Secretary.

The Navy League,
11, Victoria Street,
Westminster, S.W.

October 20, 1910.

FIRE IN A LEPROSY ASYLUM.

RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.

A fire broke out in the Leprosy Refuge at Shu Ning, Hwok Shan District, Canton, shortly after 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th last. The inmates were engaged in boiling rice at the time and it is believed that the outbreak was caused at direct result of their carelessness. Between 50 and 60 neighbouring houses became involved in the flames, which could be seen for a distance of 20 to 30 miles. The damage caused to property is estimated at \$100,000. Part of the property was covered by insurance.

CHARGE OF ARMED ROBBERY.

JURY RECONSIDER THEIR VERDICT.

23rd Inst.

Chan On Hung and Chan Yut were charged before Mr. Justice F. A. Hassall at the Criminal Sessions this morning with having committed armed robbery in the New Territory on the 21st of October and stealing \$74, some pieces of silver-ware and articles of clothing.

Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Deputy, Jun., of the Crown Solicitor's Office, conducted the case for the prosecution, and the defence was represented by Mr. Eldon Poole, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardner.

In his opening remarks, the prosecuting Counsel stated that on the night in question the two prisoners entered a house in Tsoi Muk Kiu village in the Sha-tau-ko district of the New Territory, intimidated the two female occupants and stole the money and goods as mentioned above. They were armed with offensive weapons and threatened the women with violence. There were four men in all who came into the room, the other two going into the adjoining house. Both of the men who entered into complainants' apartment had handkerchiefs over their faces as a disguise. The handkerchief of No. 1 prisoner, Chan Yut, came off while the thieves were rifling the premises.

This prisoner was very fierce in his attitude towards the women—his mother and daughter—and as a result the robbers were allowed to make a clean sweep of all the valuables and money in the house. The bandit chief, however, did not hide the whole of the prisoners' faces and there was no doubt that the complainants could recognize them; they were quite sure of their identity. No. 2, a prisoner said that he did not know where the house was. As matter of fact, he had been employed in the same house as a tailor and was easily recognizable by the mistress. But what he stated was that he would cut off a cock's head if anyone could recognize him as one of the robbers. Mr. Alabaster, on the contrary, contended that the identification was ample and there was not the slightest doubt that both prisoners were concealed in the robbery.

Evidence was then led, Sergeant Neil Lamont was the principal witness for the prosecution.

Further evidence having been taken, the jury retired to consider their verdict and returned with a unanimous verdict of "Not guilty" in respect of the first defendant, who was accordingly acquitted. With regard to the second defendant, the jury found him "guilty" by a majority of four to three.

His Lordship said he could not accept the verdict and asked them to reconsider their verdict. The majority must be five to two.

When the jury returned again, the verdict was "Not guilty" by five to two. Defendant was discharged.

DISTINGUISHED PRELATE IN HONGKONG.

CARDINAL NOVAL GUEST OF THE SPANISH PROCURATOR.

22nd Inst.

The Spanish Procurator in Hongkong at the moment has the distinction of having guests of importance to the Roman Catholic world in this part. Since Saturday last, the greater number of the expelled Jesuits from Macao have been enjoying the hospitality of the Rev. Fr. F. R. Naval, the Procurator. On Tuesday there arrived from Rome Cardinal Noval, who is en route to Manila. His Eminence is an uncle of the very Reverend the Procurator of the Spanish Dominican Procurator in Hongkong, whose guest he will be during his stay in Hongkong before proceeding to Manila next week. Cardinal Noval is a distinguished scholar and of considerable attainments in the world of letters, being himself a professor in the University at Manila.

CHINESE STUDENTS FOR THE U.S.A.

With the refund of the indemnity which the United States returned to China for the trouble of 1900, China had taken the obligation of spending part of the returned indemnity fund for sending students to the United States of America. In order to carry out such obligation the higher officials of the Wu-wu-pu placed the matter into the hands of two of its high officials one of whom was the former Charge d'affaires at Washington, His Excellency Chow Tzsch, the other His Excellency Tong Ku-Ssu. His Excellency Fao, an official of the Department of Education, joined the Wu-wu-pu officials in this scheme.

These officials decided upon the advisability of establishing a preparatory school in China for the students selected to be sent to the United States for their education. The preparatory school corresponds in scope to the American high school. There the Chinese boys are to receive the mental discipline necessary for university work. It is to have a seating of about 600, and the students are above everything to be required to become proficient in the English language. In addition to the studies preparatory for American University courses, each student will be obliged to continue with his Chinese studies, so that upon his return to China he will have the necessary fluency in matters Chinese.

This scheme of preparatory education is now carried out by the Bureau of Educational Mission for Chinese students to be sent to the United States of America.

His Highness, the Prince Regent of China, was made familiar with the plan. The upon the Prince Regent recently donated toward the school property a large tract of beautiful park land covering an area of over 2,500 acres square. This land belonged to the Imperial household. It is situated about seven miles north of Peking, and not far from the wonderful Summer Palace (Wan Shan Shan) of the reigning family of China. It is in the neighbourhood of this beautiful spot that foreign and Chinese architects and building masters are erecting a large number of school buildings and dormitories, such as are seen in the various parts of the United States. A hospital also joins the school.

This preparatory school has two divisions. One division is a Grammar School for 300 boys, in which the plan of education followed, will be similar to that in the United States. In addition to this there is a middle school also for 300 students in which the plan for higher education following American ideas, is prevalent.

There are two sets of teachers engaged. The one is purely Chinese so that the boys can continue their Chinese studies; the other is the entirely English-American plan with English education. For the latter a large number of teachers from the United States have already been engaged. The teachers will be sent to Peking in a short while; they will get foreign built residences to live in.

The Bureau of Educational Mission in Peking has already sent two groups of Chinese students to America, in 1909 and 1910; another will follow in 1911. The selection is made by Director Tong Kai-Su. The supervision in the U.S.A. is under charge of Mr. Yung Kwei, at Secretary Legation in Washington. When arriving in the U.S.A. the students are placed in various Eastern and Western Colleges, to various

OFFENSIVE TRADE LICENCES.

REPLY FROM GOVERNMENT.

22nd Inst.

The following reply from Government relating to offensive trade licences was laid on the table at the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon:

In reply to your letter No. 9,285/10 of the 13th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that in the opinion of the Attorney-General permission granted by the Sanitary Board to establish dangerous or offensive trade is revocable by the Board at any time (vide Wood v. Ledebitter 13 m. and w. 338, and C. v. C. v. Cowper I.C.M. and R. 418) while the "special conditions," referred to in the resolution of the Board appear to already exist in the Public Health and Building Ordinance and by-laws on offensive trade, principal points to be taken into consideration with the strictest care. After obtaining these structures, H. E. Chang called at the Ministry of Interior to discuss with Prince Su the question of gambling prohibition and it was decided that special delegates be appointed to discuss the matter with those members of the Provincial Assembly who have not been impeached by the Tzarist-General Tang-chi, the gentry, and merchants in Canton and to carry out a thorough investigation into the matter.

(Sd.) F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper intimated:—I am glad to find we have power to revoke a licence at any time, also to issue conditional ones.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE WORRIES.

PRESENTATION OF OIL PAINTINGS.

22nd Inst.

It is a gratifying fact to note that past pupils of the Central School and Queen's College are not unmindful of their Alma Mater. So many have been the scholars sent forth by this Government institution and so great have been their success, whether in the official sphere, or in those of commerce and finance, that the College possesses quite an enviable record of its splendid achievements in brilliant and successful past students. We hear that an effort is being made to perpetuate the memory of past headmasters of the College by having a sort of gallery of paintings of its past worthies—men of character and tradition like the late Dr. Frederick Stewart, the late Mr. A. Falconer, and Mr. A. J. May, 1890, (of Dr. Ge. Bateson Wright, whom they no better principal occupied the leading professorial chair in the College, there is about to be ready a bust worthy of the hall of the institution and of the memory of the gentleman it is designed to perpetuate.

Mr. Ho Fook has made the offer of an oil painting of the late Dr. Stewart, and his brother, Mr. Ho Koon Tong, will present the likeness of Mr. Falconer. That of Mr. A. J. May is being subscribed for by the younger generation of past-pupils. These three offers have all been accepted by the acting headmaster, Mr. E. Ralph, on behalf of the College.

ANOTHER OPIUM SEIZURE.

BIG HAUL BY THE POLICE.

22nd Inst.

Tsoi Kek, accountant of 273, Queen's Road Central, was arrested by P.C. 31 yesterday for having in his possession 2,520 taels of loose opium. This is the second big seizure made within a week by the Police. The man appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax of the Magistracy this morning and was remanded, bail being allowed in the sum of \$1,000.

Mr. W. E. Sheraton, from the firm of Messrs. Denton, Looker and Denton, appeared for the defendant.

THE SITUATION IN KOREA.

ABSOLUTE CALM.

22nd Inst.

It is really noticeable that Korea, instead of being a seed-plot of anxieties, as was the case before annexation, seems to have now entered on an era of complete tranquillity, remarks the *Japan Mail*. From week's end to week's end one hears nothing of the insurrectionary disturbances which used to be so common. One of two inferences is inevitable. Either official secrecy is rigidly exercised, or the sometimes disturbers of the peace have become absolutely resigned. We have no right to make the former assumption, though the latter is almost too pleasant to be quite credible. One feature of the situation may be that Yangtow and Li-tai-ku, who are understood to have been the main formulators of trouble, have folded their hands in expectation of liberal largesse. If so, it is possible that these idlers may once again begin to stir up the place, for the latest account say that the sum available for distribution among them does not suffice to give more than from \$15 to \$20 to each of the 600 persons who constitute the two categories.

THE COMING PARLIAMENT.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS, BENEFITS.

22nd Inst.

Thus a Shanghai contemporary:—

The chief benefits from the assembling of a National Parliament will be felt in the financial administration of the country. China is not lightly taxed that, notwithstanding her immense population, the present income of the Government is not sufficient for its ordinary expenditures, and there is nothing left for a progressive programme. It is certain that there must be an increase of taxation. The first step in this direction has already been taken in the revision of the commercial treaties with the foreign nations, by which it was agreed that, in consideration of the abolition of the Wu-wu-pu placed the matter into the hands of two of its high officials one of whom was the former Charge d'affaires at Washington, His Excellency Chow Tzsch, the other His Excellency Tong Ku-Ssu. His Excellency Fao, an official of the Department of Education, joined the Wu-wu-pu officials in this scheme.

These officials decided upon the advisability of establishing a preparatory school in China for the students selected to be sent to the United States for their education. The preparatory school corresponds in scope to the American high school. There the Chinese boys are to receive the mental discipline necessary for university work. It is to have a seating of about 600, and the students are above everything to be required to become proficient in the English language. In addition to the studies preparatory for American University courses, each student will be obliged to continue with his Chinese studies, so that upon his return to China he will have the necessary fluency in matters Chinese.

This scheme of preparatory education is now carried out by the Bureau of Educational Mission for Chinese students to be sent to the United States of America.

His Highness, the Prince Regent of China, was made familiar with the plan. The upon the Prince Regent recently donated toward the school property a large tract of beautiful park land covering an area of over 2,500 acres square. This land belonged to the Imperial household. It is situated about seven miles north of Peking, and not far from the wonderful Summer Palace (Wan Shan Shan) of the reigning family of China. It is in the neighbourhood of this beautiful spot that foreign and Chinese architects and building masters are erecting a large number of school buildings and dormitories, such as are seen in the various parts of the United States. A hospital also joins the school.

This preparatory school has two divisions. One division is a Grammar School for 300 boys, in which the plan of education followed, will be similar to that in the United States. In addition to this there is a middle school also for 300 students in which the plan for higher education following American ideas, is prevalent.

There are two sets of teachers engaged. The one is purely Chinese so that the boys can continue their Chinese studies; the other is the entirely English-American plan with English education. For the latter a large number of teachers from the United States have already been engaged. The teachers will be sent to Peking in a short while; they will get foreign built residences to live in.

The Bureau of Educational Mission in Peking has already sent two groups of Chinese students to America, in 1909 and 1910; another will follow in 1911. The selection is made by Director Tong Kai-Su. The supervision in the U.S.A. is under charge of Mr. Yung Kwei, at Secretary Legation in Washington. When arriving in the U.S.A. the students are placed in various Eastern and Western Colleges, to various

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

THE GAMBLING QUESTION.

(Specially Translated for the "Hongkong Telegraph")

The Prince Regent has personally instructed H. E. Chang Ming Chi, the newly-appointed Viceroy of the Two Kwant provinces, that at the place suffered from a depilated exchequer and as the people are poor, he should, as soon as he has taken charge of his seal of office, at once take into his hands the carrying out of general reform and the promotion of commerce. The prohibition of gambling had a strict look-out against local robbers, and the two principal points to be taken into consideration with the strictest care. After obtaining these structures, H. E. Chang called at the Ministry of Interior to discuss with Prince Su the question of gambling prohibition and it was decided that special delegates be appointed to discuss the matter with those members of the Provincial Assembly who have not been impeached by the Tzarist-General Tang-chi, the gentry, and merchants in Canton and to carry out a thorough investigation into the matter.

Mr. Philip W. Sergeant, also well-known in Hongkong during his tenure of the editorial of our senior morning contemporary, has published a new work entitled "The Great Dowager-Empress of China" (Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., in cloth gilt with illustrations, 16/- net).

The two books will doubtless be widely appreciated in Hongkong.

NEW BOOKS.

BY HONGKONG WRITERS.

THE INSURANCE PROSECUTION.

ALLEGED FAILURE TO REGISTER.

24th Inst.
Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax this afternoon, Tam Tsz Kong, general manager of the Hip On Insurance Company, was charged by Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Registrar of Companies, with doing life insurance business in the Colony without having registered and made a deposit as required by the Life Insurance Ordinance. Mr. M. L. Denys, Sr., prosecuted and Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended.

Some argument took place regarding the putting in evidence of the advertisement appearing in newspapers. Mr. Kong Sing objected to its being put in. His Worship noted the objection.

The translator of the Registrar-General's office was called and translated the advertisement appearing in the Chinese papers.

Mr. Kong Sing—Do you know what a life insurance canvasser is?—Yes.

What is it?—One who goes about and seeks business.

What does the word "Kingsee" mean in the advertisement?—It means manager or agent.

Han Hung stated that on the 1st of January this year he made inquiries of an insurance company which was carrying on business at 42 Bonham Strand. The Wah On was carrying on business on the first floor. He saw a clerk and got a small red book from him, and an application for insurance. This he brought back to Inspector Hanson. On the 16th of September, Inspector Hanson gave him \$45 and he gave it to Wong Chuk Yung. The same day he got a receipt for the money, which he paid for insurance. On the 16th of October he received a policy. He knew that the manager of the Hip On Insurance Co. was Tam Tsz Kong.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JOHN GRANT.

FRESH ALLEGATIONS PREFERRED AGAINST DEFENDANT.

23rd Inst.
John Grant was brought up on remand before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy this morning on the following two charges:—(1) That he did receive or have in his possession a blank cheque (No. 714,669) of the Chartered Bank, the property of F. Roberts, stolen outside the Colony on or about the 1st inst. (2) That he did receive or have in his possession property, to wit, a number of testimonials the property of K. Roberts, unlawfully obtained outside the Colony on or about 10th inst. Mr. Denys, Sr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted and defendant was represented.

Mr. Denys withdrew the above charges and substituted the following therefor:—

(a) That John Grant on the 13th November, 1910, did have a cheque in his possession, well knowing the same to have been stolen; (b) That John Grant on the 13th November, 1910, feloniously did forge and counterfeited a certain order for the payment of money, that is to say, a writing purporting to be a cheque drawn upon the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China by one Kenric Roberts with intent thereby to defraud; (c) That John Grant on the 13th November, 1910, did utter, knowing the same to be forged, a certain forged order for the payment of money, that is to say, a writing purporting to be a cheque drawn upon the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China by one Kenric Roberts with intent thereby to defraud, well knowing the same to be forged; (d) That John Grant on the 13th November, 1910, feloniously obtained certain property, that is to say, certain L.O.U.s, amounting to Rs. 265, by virtue of a certain forged order for the payment of money that is to say, a writing purporting to be a cheque drawn upon the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China by one Kenric Roberts, well knowing the same to be forged; (e) That John Grant on the 31st October, 1910, did forge and counterfeited a certain order for the payment of money, that is to say, a writing purporting to be a cheque drawn upon the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, with intent thereby to defraud; (f) That John Grant on the 31st October, 1910, did utter, knowing the same to be forged, a certain order for the payment of money, that is to say, a writing purporting to be a cheque drawn upon the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, with intent thereby to defraud, well knowing the same to be forged and counterfeited.

His Worship (To defendant)—Do you plead guilty to the charges?

Defendant—I plead guilty.

Mr. Denys—I wish to ask for a further remand, as some of the witnesses are a long way off and it will take some time to get them here.

His Worship—Will Tuesday and Wednesday do?

Mr. Denys—Yes, your Worship.

The case was remanded till Tuesday next at 2.15 p.m.

THE KOREAN'S FAMILY LINE.

Koreans think the world and all of their ancestral seat, their line, genealogical table, etc. Date of birth rides serenely over poverty and ignorance of every sort, as well as over every other man's success. Greatness may be mother and old beyond the days of Genghis Khan, may be but the thinnest remnant of no end of reverse and gloomy poverty, but the family seat is talked of, and introduced into conversation with all the pride and haughtiness of the first lord of the land.

The writer met a little five-year-old boy the other day. He had a very soiled jacket on and a wide and dusty pair of padded pantaloons. He was standing quite alone and seemed lost. I asked him, "Who are you?" "I am a Yon-ye" said the boy. Now the Yon-ye is the date of their origin from General So of the Tangs, Chinos, who in 645 A.D. conquered Pak-je, one of the early kingdoms of Korea. Since then these Yon-ye have been the most exclusive aristocrats and have gone proudly in a palanquin while the rest of the world walked. This little chubby-faced ladkin looked up at me and said, "I'm a Yon-ye." "Have you had breakfast?" I asked. He nodded his head but no word was uttered. "Are you lost?" I inquired, and he wagged his head to say no. "Then who is your father?" "He's a Yon-ye." and that was all his little soul would grant me. He had drawn in with his first breath and consciousness of life the fact that he was one of the Earls of Yon-ye, and that his trousters might be soiled, and a dark brush of twenty-four bread and cheese might be on a cheek, and the world might never go to destruction, but he was a Yon-ye.

The pride of family is very great and any cross blood that comes in makes posterity hang its head for a thousand years.

No clan dare ever intermarry. A missionary in Korea once knew a young man who seemed suited to wed a girl of her acquaintance and so she set about in true Western fashion to make a match. All was settled till it was found that the half-breed Westerner had fixed up two to wed who were of the same family seat. They had been first cousins somewhere the days of Augustus Caesar, and it was contrary to all the laws of heaven and earth for two such to mate. The girl's mother with a long knife, a wild eye and a stomach full of words, threatened to cut off the foreigner, and her posterity for pawning such a marriage. There was fire and smoke and no end of wild shriek and foaming fit, but the marriage came off, for the Westerner was set to it in her way. This family line was ruined, and the old woman took herself off to Mexico with a lot of emigrants to escape the shame of it.

A rumour almost got abroad a few years ago that the royalties of Europe intermarried, crossed and recrossed, cousins and second cousins. Had it truly become known, England might have had to walk with a less high and mighty gait. One of these days it will take all of Great Britain's backing to stand the shock of it.

Some families are born of eggs, some like the Ko's Too's and Yangs come out of the rocks and ground. The egg shells have mouldered into dust, but the world still shows you where the Ko-ko-ko-yangs first manifested themselves to the light of day in the island of Quelpart. Recently an official from Seoul went poking about and tapping with his walking-stick the sacred rocks where these ancestors had come forth. It all but caused a riot, this light treatment of so grave a matter. In the old families the records are kept and written out generation after generation.

What will happen do with the old family line?

"MESQUITA" MEMORIAL.

DISPOSAL OF HONGKONG FUNDS.

23rd Inst.
Mr. F. X. M. Figueiredo presided at a meeting yesterday, at the rooms of the Biblioteca Portuguesa, of the subscribers in Hongkong to the funds for the "Mesquita" Memorial, initiated by his father, the late Mr. José M. V. de Figueiredo. The meeting unanimously agreed to hand over the amount subscribed, together with the accumulated interest, to the Central Committee at Macao. The transfer will be made as soon as the fixed deposit becomes due. The amount to be so transferred is some \$750.

We understand that the General Committee have decided that the memorial will assume the form of a noble column surmounted by a bust of the late Colonel Mesquita. The monument is estimated to cost £1,750 sterling, exclusive of the cost of railings, foundation, etc. Designs of the memorial, with specifications, were laid before the meeting yesterday.

Mr. J. G. da Cunha moved a vote of thanks to Mr. F. X. M. Figueiredo for looking after the investment of the Hongkong funds all these years. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. M. P. da Silva and unanimously carried.

After the formal part of the business had been concluded, a conversation ensued among the subscribers present as to the best site for the monument at Macao. The opinion was unanimous that the monument should be erected in some public place in the city where it may be seen by visitors to Macao and where it may also serve as a public embellishment of Macao, instead of being erected in the Cemetery where it will be seen by a comparatively few people.

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SHIPBUILDING AT NAGASAKI.

WORK COMPLETED AND IN HAND AT MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD.

The Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, Nagasaki, have a considerable quantity of new work on hand, including vessels for the Imperial Navy and one for the Chinese Navy. During the present year, says the Nagasaki Press, they have launched and completed for sea two large vessels for the Osaka Shōten Kaihō, viz., Panama Maru, 6,057 tons, 5,216 horse-power, and Mexico Maru, 6,063 tons, 5,700 horse-power.

The other, ordered by the Steam Fishing Company of Nagasaki, will be of 19,000 tons gross and 400 horse-power.

Other work in hand includes the construction of the following vessels:—

Yamakaze, an ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyer with turbine engines.

Second class cruiser for the Imperial Navy, turbine engines.

Three steel water boats, each of 24 tons, for the Imperial Navy;

Shioyo Maru, for the Toyo Kisen Kaihō, a sister-ship to the Tenyo Maru and Chiyō Maru, 5,700 tons, 16,150 horse-power, turbine engines.

Guibon for the Chinese Navy;

Shallow-deck steamer for the Nippon Yūsen Kaihō, 6,000 tons, 5,500 horse-power; and

Osaka Maru, three-deck steamer, 6,000 tons, 5,000 horse-power, for the Osaka Shōten Kaihō.

The two engines referred to above are all of the Parsons' type and will be built at the Engine Works, Akasaka, the Mitsu Bishi Company possessing exclusive rights to the patent in Japan.

What will happen do with the old family line?

BIG OPIUM SEIZURE.

BY EXCISE OFFICERS.

Chief Excise Officer G. Hoggarth and a party of Chinese employees of the Excise Department entered Nos. 247 and 249, Queen's Road Central, last night and arrested two Chinese for having 1,195 lbs. of prepared opium and 2 lbs. of opium dried in their possession. A further search was made, and resulted in the discovery of a number of important documents.

The men appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax this morning on the above charge and were remanded. Mr. Barlow from the firm of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morell, appeared for the defendants.

THE SHATH OF CHINA.

A CRITICISM.

If we are to criticize the Tzucheng Yuan in any way, it should be on the ground that, as yet, none of the members have spoken boldly for the Government's side, though it is known that many hold views different from those who have been most active in the debates. And, on the other hand, the provincial members should be criticized for their apparent intolerance in refusing to give respectful hearing to those whose views differ from their own.

It is the right and the duty, of every member to give his views on any question fully and fearlessly. Unless this is done there can be no proper discussion.

The basis of representative government, we take it, is respect for the rights of the majority.

If the majority adopts a policy of refusing to hear these

THE POSITION OF SILVER.

BELIEVE GREAT RISE IN PRICES A SERIOUS MATTER.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE RESTRICTED

From the *Financial News* of September 22, we take the following interesting excerpts from the contribution of a correspondent:

The great rise which has taken place during the last eighteen months in the price of raw rubber is naturally highly gratifying to the holder of shares in rubber-producing companies. He chuckles as he sees prices in Mincing-lane jumping by 100 per cent, and by notes with profound satisfaction the rise of his Kuala Lumpur from £1.35. 9d. to more than £2.00 per lb. in 1897. In the world-wide depression, was one of the reasons for the metal's drop from £2.12. 3d. to more than £5.50—altogether a fall of 60 per cent. It is true that a considerable fall in the price of rubber has occurred during the last month or two, but this only partly discounts the great advance of more than 150 per cent, shown by the average price in the first half of 1910 at compared with the average price for the year 1909. Of course, from the point of view of the investor in rubber shares, the advancing record is entirely admirable, and may with advantage be continued.

But, of course, the rubber manufacturer is compelled to look at the matter in another way.

As he is the client of the rubber investor, as the one buys what the other has to sell, an inspection of the matter from the manufacturer's point of view will be worth making. Rubber is now the raw material for a surprising variety of manufacturers—from motor and cycle tyres, boots and shoes, and waterproof clothes down to matting, gloves, stoppers for bottles, and artificial sponges. The total output of all the rubber trades can at present only be guessed at, but it seems certain that it must amount to a very substantial sum.

At present the censuses of production has only dealt with one small section of those trades—the elastic-web manufacturer—and the gross output for this in 1907 is given as £1,057,000. When we consider

that a small part of the rubber trade is here represented, it seems not unlikely that the gross output of the whole must equal or exceed that of the motor and cycle industries (£1,063,000).

In any case, whatever be the value of such a rough estimate, we know that the export alone has for some years exceeded £2,000,000 per annum, and that they averaged £1,000,000 for the four years to 1908—before the great rise in

rubber began.

IMPORTS AND PRICES.

There is another way in which we can obtain a rough idea of the total output of rubber manufacturers, and that is by considering the home consumption of the raw material. Of course, all the raw material has to be imported in the first instance, and the amount retained for home consumption can be accurately stated for the past fifty years from the official records of imports and exports.

But a certain proportion of the material used by the manufacturers each year consists of old rubber, which is remade into inferior classes of rubber goods; and of this material we have no record. It must, however, be considerable in quantity, and is worth bearing in mind when considering the following table showing the consumption of raw rubber by British manufacturers:

Five Years. Quantity. Value. Price per Year. cwt. £* cwt. £* cwt. £*

1855-9..... 18,100 113,000 6 5 0

1856-9..... 38,100 312,000 8 3 0

1857-9..... 70,200 394,000 8 9 0

1858-9..... 94,500 1,042,000 11 7 0

1859-4..... 73,000 766,000 10 4 0

1860-4..... 93,100 1,145,000 11 17 0

1861-4..... 128,200 1,386,000 12 0 0

1862-5..... 166,400 1,887,000 12 10 0

1863-4..... 173,000 2,305,000 13 5 0

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

THE LATEST DENUNCIATION.

[Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Censor Chen Shee-tung has denounced Prince Su for negligence in the discharge of Police duties and the employment of incompetent officials on the staff. The memorial has been shelved.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

During last week Duke Tsai-ku, the Minister of Posts and Communications, H. E. Tang Shao-yl, and Vice-Minister Shen Hsuan-wai had conferences in the Grand Council regarding the protest received from Japanese quarters against the raising of the American loans.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The Grand Council has received instructions from the Prince Regent that hereafter all important telegrams received by the Council from the various provinces relating to Constitutional affairs should be submitted direct for the Regent's perusal, no matter whether they are presented on behalf of others or not.

ANOTHER LOAN.

During the time H. E. Jui Chong, the Viceoy of two Hu provinces, was in Peking, he proposed to the Grand Council and the Prince Regent that an iron bridge should be built from Hankow to Wu-chang. It is now learnt that the plan has been prepared by an American Engineer and the cost of erection estimated at about \$2,000,000 gold. The amount in question will be borrowed from America.

THE NEW CABINET.

It is reported that Prince Ching is willing to accept the post of president of the New Cabinet which has been offered him by the Prince Regent.

MILITARY MATTERS.

H. R. Na Tzai has been instructed by the Prince Regent to proceed to Mukden to watch the new system of training of troops as well as to investigate in the negotiations proceeding between Russia and Japan for the increase of troops.

AN IMPORTANT POST.

The Grand Councillors have determined to recommend Chang Chien to take charge of the new Constitutional Chamber (Yüeh-yüan) as this position must be filled by a man who enjoys the confidence of the people.

ADMIRAL SAM DISCARDS HIS QUEEN.

H. E. Admiral Sir Sha Chee-Ping discarded his queen on the 17th Inst., with a view to encouraging Military and Naval officers to follow his example. He also hopes that the people will do likewise.

A REMARKABLE INTERVIEW.

It is reported that Prince Tsai-Tsun interviewed Prince Ching on the 17th Inst. and asked him why he had not supported the proposal for the immediate opening of Parliament. The latter replied that as there were so many other matters to be looked to, such as the promulgation of Constitutional and Education Laws, the establishment of the Privy Council, the Auditing Department, the Administrative Court before a Parliament could be practicable, that it should be put off for at least two or three years in order to proceed with the other necessary reforms. Prince Tsai-Tsun assented six months would suffice to make the necessary preparations if the Government set to work with its will and that it was highly impolitic to defer the matter for a period of two or three years, in view of the strong tendency of the people in favour of the scheme. It would be dangerous added the Prince, to trust with popular sentiment.

AN AMERICAN ARRESTED.

ALLEGED ISSUE OF FALSE CHIQUES.

Allard Flinley Thayer, an American, was arrested at noon to-day on his arrival from Manila. He appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, this afternoon, charged by Mr. A. Davies, Manager of the Hongkong Hotel, with issuing cheques to the total amount of \$4,681. on the 22d of September last by falsely pretending that he had an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Manila, whereas in fact he had no such account. Inspector Hanson was in charge of the case and the defendant was unrepresented.

The case was remanded till to-morrow at 12 o'clock so as to enable the defendant to find bail. In the meanwhile, his Worship ordered defendant to be detained in Police custody.

CANTON TRADE REPORT.

In the course of his remarks on the trade of Canton for the year 1909 Mr. J. F. Olesen, Commissioner of Customs at that port, states:—A review of the year 1909 is, on the whole, satisfactory, especially as compared with its predecessor. The elements, possibly exhausted with their efforts of '98, have been, if not kind at least sympathetic, and the tide of disaster from flood and typhoon unfolded in the report for 1908 has, fortunately, not to be repeated to this. Floods there were, it is true, but the damage done was comparatively insignificant, and, in fact, less than the average for these periodic chastenings. In spite of many warnings received from Hongkong—warnings which, in view of the experience of July 1905, are no longer disregarded by the floating population—the wind never approached typhoon force here, a though a stiff blow on the 2d October put a stop to business for a couple of days. The only serious disaster was a fire in the harbour on the night of the 30th January, which destroyed a large number of Canton's famous flower-boats. These boats are sailed side by side in long lines, and the fire originated at the windward, and shore end of a line, the unfortunate occupants, the majority of whom were singing girls, found their escape cut off. No one having the presence of mind to try and cut the boats adrift, the fire quickly travelled down the line and made a complete holocaust. Most of the people stricken were eventually burned overboard; but as a strong tide was running, very few were picked up, and the total number of lives lost was estimated at 700. Very few serious cases of piracy have occurred during the year, the rice crops are reported excellent, and the untoward incidents which ruffled the calm of the port and strained business relations generally during 1909 have been either amicably arranged or forgotten. The discussion over the "Fatshan incident" after having dragged its weary and unprofitable course for months, was at length settled by a handsome indemnity from the shipping firm concerned, and the episode, it is hoped, is now decently and finally interred. The Macao delimiting dispute does not seem to have affected business with that colony; but the trade with Macao is to any case small and uninteresting. As Japanese imports have now regained their normal figures—figures which, even during the height of the agitation, showed a small decline, quite disproportionate to the vehemence of expressed local sentiment—it may now safely be assumed that the boycott movement has practically fizzled out. The net value of the year's trade is Hk. Tls. 107,067,267, being an increase of Hk. Tls. 3,370,737 on the previous year's total.

SPORTING.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES.

The following are the fixtures for to-morrow:—

LEAGUE CRICKET.

25th Inst.—
Police Recreation Club vs. Royal Engineers on the Police ground 2.15 p.m.

Kowloon Cricket Club vs. Civil Service Cricket Club at Kowloon, 2.15 p.m.

Royal Garrison Artillery vs. H.K.C.C. "A" on the Military ground, 2.15 p.m.

Police Cricket Club team:—P. P. J. Wodehouse (capt.), D. McHardy, W. Kent, W. Pitt, J. Ogg, S. Bell, W. Cooper, A. Hoggarth, A. Clark, D. McLennan, and W. Withers.

The O.C.C. will be represented by the following:—L. K. Lumley, H. H. Taylor, W. H. Warrener, E. D. Bush, S. B. Ballivard, C. J. Higgins, B. P. Currie, J. D. Norin, L. A. Rose, H. Rapp, and F. Rapp.

K. C. C. Team:—Major G. R. Chitty, J. P. Roblison, Lieut. G. J. Haughton, Lieut. G. Banbury, W. Curwen, W. L. Weaser, J. H. Head, F. Sutton, L. E. Brett, D. J. Maclellan, F. J. de Rome.

H.K.C.C. "A" vs. Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, G. Hancock, A. A. Clatiss, C. C. Leith, J. Hall, Rev. H. W. Payne, J. C. Saunders, P. Jacks, E. A. S. Fowler, A. N. Appleford and A. R. Lowe.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

The following is the League Table up to date:—

Club. P. W. L. D. Percent: R. G. A. 2 2 2 100% Civil Service. 2 2 2 100% The Remants. 4 3 1 75% R. P. and Depts. 3 1 1 33 3/4% Kowloon. 3 1 1 33 3/4% Craygower. 3 1 1 2% Hongkong "A". 2 2 2 100% Hongkong Police. 3 3 3 100%

OTHER CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB vs. REMANTS.

The match between the Hongkong Cricket Club v. the "Remants" will take place on the Club's ground on Saturday afternoon. The following will form the H.K.C.C. team:—

A. C. E. Ethibrough, W. C. D. Turner, H. D. Sharpe, R. Hancock, T. B. Pearce, A. P. D'Alwood, Dr. G. E. Aubrey, R. Preston, Lt. E. T. Wickham, R. N. A. O. Brown and E. J. Chapman.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

FIRST DIVISION.

Hongkong Football Club vs. Bassi, on the former's ground, 4.30 p.m. Referee Gunner Marsh.

Naval Yard vs. Kowloon Football Club, on the Naval Ground, 4.30 p.m. Referee Q. S. M. Barrother.

SECOND DIVISION.

Boys' Own Club vs. 88th Co., Royal Garrison Artillery, on the Military Ground, at 3.30 p.m. Referee, Staff-Sergt. Giddy, R.E.

The H.O.C. will be represented by the following:—(Goal): Khan; (Backs): Stanmore and A. Abbas; (Halfbacks): Jex, Y. Abbas and I. Chunnum; (Forwards): Hough, H. A. Cravall, E. L. Braga, J. V. Braga and D. Baptista.

BUFFS BAND vs. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

An interesting game of football was played on the Parade Ground yesterday between representatives of the Buffs' Band and the Queen's College. The game resulted in a win for the Band boys by the small margin of one goal to nil. The schoolboys had bad luck throughout and failed to take advantage of several openings which offered in the course of the game.

HOCKEY.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE vs. HONGKONG L. DIES' HOCKEY CLUB.

A friendly game of hockey will take place tomorrow afternoon on the Y.M.C.A. ground at Causeway Bay between the above teams. A good game is expected.

BOC. vs. H.K.C.C.

The above teams met in a friendly game of hockey yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley. British teams turned up with about four men short. The game was played with seven against six and resulted in a win for the B.O.C. by 3 goals to 2.

OPIUM IN CANTON.

CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER SAYS NO DECREASE IN CONSUMPTION.

The following is taken from the Canton Commissioner's Trade Report for 1909:—

Foreign.—The striking decrease in the importation of foreign opium, 7,550 piculs, as against 10,625 piculs in 1908, must not be taken to indicate a decreased consumption, but is solely attributable to certain local, and apparently vexatious, police regulations put in force to control the sale of the raw foreign drug. The new rules provide that any merchant wishing to sell raw foreign opium in the city of Canton must procure a license for the transfer. The document is in three parts, one being retained by the police for the information of the Anti-Opium Bureau, and the remaining parts handed to buyer and seller. The formally does not on the face of it seem to inflict a grievous hardship, although what is gained by it is also not precisely clear; but there were, presumably, wheels within wheels, as the Opium Guild protest strongly against the inception. A member of the guild, having failed to comply with the new regulations, was arrested and a fine of \$3,000 imposed, the upshot being the stoppage of all direct shipments of raw opium from Hongkong. From the 26th August to the 20th November not a single chest was imported by steamer, the traffic being diverted to Kowloon and Shantung, from which ports it doubtless eventually reached its normal destination.

As the clipping regulations did not affect prepared opium, and as the export of the prepared article is prohibited from Hongkong, it is reported that the portion of the Samshui port intended for Canton was hoisted in the neighbouring town of Salsam, and also in Fatshan, afterwards finding its way in small lots to Canton. At the end of November the guild apparently came to an understanding with the authorities concerned, as since the 31st November opium has been arriving daily, but as the number of chests is still much less than the average, and the Samshui import still considerably exceeds this normal, the dispute has apparently opened the eyes of dealers to the advantages of Samshui as a port of direct import for distribution through the West and North River districts, and Canton's loss, as far as revenue is concerned, seems likely to be Samshui's gain.

Native, also, is one of the most formidable ingredients of the new law of Canton that says all think of '08. Let our statesmen be thankful themselves. They have got to be far less of a repressive than a reconciling and a healing force. There is no going back on Democracy. Even though a strike fails here and there, the general movement will not be beaten back. All the civil strife against dear food is killed. Protection. But it is the whole condition of the modern State, the fate of one of its citizens, the spiritual and temporal needs which modern industry creates, that is the true subject-matter of our statesmanship.

If his brains and energies are not equal to find solutions, then I have to find the stormy world of to-day, with hardly a glimpse of the blue sky in the wreck, should warn it of the perils of colonial or incompetence or unimaginative conservatism. Hope must be kept alive in the industrial world; and the social soul must be won from which it can grow. Men of goodwill must co-operate with governments to this end, for if it fails civilization fails, etc.—H. W. Massingham in *Morning Leader*.

REVOLUTIONS.

THE NEW "FORTY-EIGHT."

These is undeniably a stir in the air, which recalls something of the tempestuous winter that shoo down so many sha yu iphones in '08. For some time we have been wondering whether the old revolutionary spirit was not dead, whether economic troubles, to be solved by slow and difficult processes of reorganisation, were not the main stuff of social discontent. They indeed exist, and are a potent element in the revolts and risings of the hour. But they are not the whole cause of them, and they are working in a new relationship to general social forces. To-day, as in '08, the old familiar tyrannies, feeble and luxurious governments, Clerical priesthoods, bad or ill-guided Kings, have raised the old cries, and brought the people once again into the streets. And here has come the great surprise. "No man's physical force revolutions," said the wisecracks. "Science and the machine have settled all that." But these prophets have reckoned without one very significant new fact in modern government. That is the Conscript Army. It has been too lightly assumed that this gave an unpredictable weapon into the hands of the rulers. The precise opposite is the case. It was the 'my which made the Turkish and the Portuguese Revolutions. If the Army is against the Spanish Monarchy, Spain will follow the example of her little neighbour and kinman.

THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE.

The modern Army is indeed bone of the bone, flesh of the flesh, of the people. The content is pain has largely risen out of the sufferings and wrongs of the conscripts in Cuba and Mella. Thousands of humble homes were filled with their terrible stories: thousands of mothers cut off Maura and the Jesuits because of them. As for the Turkish Revolution, it would have been impossible, but for the movement among the Army officers. A thousand Ahmed Rizas, fully enlightened and Europeanised, could not have pulled Abdoul Hamid off the throne of the Caphis. Even in France, the home of Revolutions, we have been confronted with a situation which must make all Europe pause. M. Briand (whom I last saw in the office of "L'Humanité") on which he was certainly not the least revolutionary member of that brilliant staff, has tried to use the Army against the worker. For the moment he may have succeeded. But what has he done? He has shown that the working people and the Army are really one organisation; that the civic and the military strata is the modern State itself. Is one force likely to be used to fight against the other, when the people are suffering from real and profound injustice, and are as clearly right as the Government is clearly wrong? I doubt it.

The Army of Industry and the Army of Defence are one. If industry is disaffected will Militarism crush its protest down? Once, perhaps, or twice. But what statesman will dare use this weapon freely? Who can tell when it will break in his hand?

RESOLUTIONS.

And the events in France go far beyond the French border. They are a lesson to Germany as well. Discontent, the spirit of '08, is there, too. They may work rather more slowly than on the other side of the Rhine, but there, as elsewhere, the spirit and force of absolutism are undermined. Who believes in the Kaiser's bold mouth about Divine Right? Who thinks that the Prussian franchise will last? Two forces forbid us to think that the revolutionary will leave Germany untouched.

The first is the critical social temper of the German people, which, for all its violence of romance, remains the most formidable stronghold of rationalism in Europe. The second is the unpeasanted unrest of the workers. What is going to satisfy this craving? What does it represent?

Well, it represents—with us as with the rest of the world—that most perilous and unhappy condition of mind, the contrast between the actual and the ideal. Everything now combines to make the worker dissatisfied with his lot. His intellect, his critical faculty, has outstripped his faith, his power to construct idealist paths out of the unfriendly wilderness of his daily lot. The old forms of religious belief, which regulated the next world as kind of material recompence for the hardships and miseries of our present existence, have lost their power of spiritual appeal. And in his life to-day a hundred forces combine to make him think that he is being ill-used. The popular Press, even when it is Conservative—and perhaps more because it is Conservative—pushes him to this end. It is never tired of picturing—by pen or photograph—the glories and enjoyments of the rich, their luxuries and recreations, the heaped-up results of industry and speculation. What is going to satisfy this craving?

ANOTHER delusion swept away. "Chinese rice paper," said Lord Redesdale, in his presidential address before the Royal Photographic Society on 19th inst., "has no rice whatever in its composition."

The magnificent gateway, "Chok-shimon," which is a feature of the Kyoto exhibit at the Japan-British Exhibition, has been presented to Kowloon, where it will be re-erected after the close of the exhibition.

ONE of the three Portuguese youths who were charged with theft the other day was this morning sentenced to three months' "hard" and was then bound over in a personal bond of \$50 to appear for judgment when called upon.

"MY grandfather"—the young man spoke not without a touch of pride—"my grandfather was a great old age. A singularly green old age. Three times after his seventieth birthday he was taken by the confidence trick."

—*Shanghai Times*.

A.C. JOK employed at the Vienna Cafè and an outside boy, were charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate on Wednesday for breaking into a cargo-boat and stealing a quantity of iron valued at \$1.

THE master of a cargo-boat was fined \$5 at the Harbour Office on Wednesday for failing to take out a licence.

A GRASS-CUTTER was fined \$10 or fourteen days' hard labour on Wednesday for cutting trees in Aberdeen.

A COOKE was awarded fourteen days' imprisonment at the Police Court on Wednesday for breaking into a cargo-boat and stealing a quantity of iron valued at \$1.

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WE are informed by Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., the General Managers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., that they have received a telegram from London to the effect that the Board of Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of 5 per cent. on the Preference shares payable on the 30th November.

THE Chinese merchant and traders in Dali have started something new in organised mutual help. They have established an association for safeguarding Chinese commercial interests there. The aim is to encourage Chinese enterprises in that quarter, and to offer rewards, both distinction and a place of honour to Chinese who come into prominence in that line.

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

24th November, 1 p.m.
The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.—

Allagars	7/-
Anglo-Java	Tls. 74
Anglo-Malays	24/-
Balgowales	\$10.75
Bertams	7/-
Carey United	17/- p.m.
Castelfield	72/-
Changkat Sardang	88/-
Cheras (part paid)	8/- p.m.
Do. (fully paid)	818
Damansara	150/-
Eastern Internationals	15/- p.m.
Glensays	2/-
Highlands and Lowlands	10/-
Idragiris	53/-
Kamunings	6/- p.m.
Kuala Lumpurs	105/-
Leedbrys	74/-
Linggis	45/-
London Asiatics	13/-
London Ventures	7/-
Merlimaus	6/-
Pajams	514
Popohs	31/-
Rubber Trusts	17/- p.m.
Sandycrofts	515
Sapongi	27/-
Seafields	140/-
Shalfords	72/-
Singapore & Johores	513
Sungai Choh	05/-
Sungai Kapas	150/-
Tangkais	3/-
Tooranie	12/-
United Sardang	17/-
United Singapore	34/-
United Sumatras	80/-
United Langkai	80/-
Duffs	12/6
Trochis	32/6
Para-Rubber	63/- per lb.

OCTOBER RUBBER RETURNS

LAUDERDALE	1,500 lbs.
F. M. S.	34,670 lbs.
TANJONG MALIM	805 lbs.

OCTOBER RUBBER RETURNS

EOW SENG	1,104 lbs.
months 7,041 lbs.	
RUBBER ESTATES KRIAN	29,800 lbs. (ten months)

BUKIT KATIL	814 lbs.
months 5,768 lbs.	

AYER MOLEK	2,990 lbs.
months 18,898 lbs.	

MALACCA	35,000 lbs.
Agents Gutrie and Co.	

UNITED TEMIANG	219 lbs. (Sept.)
lbs. (Est. October)	

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling	
London—Bank T.T.	1/10
Do. demand	1/10 5/10
Do. 4 months' sight	1/10 9/10
France—Bank T.T.	1/10
America—Bank T.T.	4/10
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/10
India T.T.	1/10
Do. demand	1/10
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7/10
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K.	79
Japan—Bank T.T.	9/10
Java—Bank T.T.	11/10

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	1/10
6 months' sight L/C.	1/10
90 days' sight San Fco & New York	10/10
4 months' sight do.	1/10
90 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	11/10
6 months' sight France	1/10
6 months' sight Germany	1/10
Bar Silver	45 7/10
Bank of England rate	5/-
Scorpio	5.75

RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

Hongkong, 25th November.

The whole week has been altogether uneventful in the Rubber share market, and the business put through has been on a very small scale. The price of the raw commodity has remained quite stationary and share values with a few exceptions have accordingly kept station.

It is reported that a large quantity of forged transfer receipts of the Straits Bertam Rubber Co., Ltd., bearing the watermark of the "Union Times Press," Singapore, are in circulation. Rumours are also current in regard to forgeries of other Rubber shares, Malaka Pindas and Merlimaus, being mentioned, and the public are warned accordingly.

Anglo Malays have not fluctuated and remain on offer at 24/-.

Allagars have been sold at 4/5 closing with further sellers at 5/-.

Eastern Internationals have probable sellers at the slightly reduced rate of 15/- p.m.

Linggis are slightly lower with sellers at 40/-.

London Ventures have sellers at the reduced rate of 5/-.

Merlimaus are unchanged and can be had at 5/-.

London Asiatics are on offer at 13/6.

Tangkais are nominally quoted at 35/- without business to report.

United Sardang have not fluctuated during the week and can probably be obtained at 45/-.

United Sumatras are on offer at 8/5.

Bertams have been sold at 7/- closing with further probable sellers.

Castelfield are quiet at 12/10.

Highlands and Lowlands can be secured at 10/-.

Kamunings are inquired for in small lots at 5/- p.m.

Balgowales have sellers at 5/-.

Changkat Sardang can be placed at 88/- in Singapore.

Ayer Panas have been sold at 26/- with further probable sellers at 27/-.

Pajams are in demand at 514.

Glenleys are on offer at the unchanged rate of 5/-.

Idragiris are nominally quoted at 53/-.

Pegohs have weakened to 50/- at which price there are probable buyers.

Sandycrofts are in request at the slightly improved rate of 515/-.

Singapore and Johores are in favour at quotation.

United Singapore have changed hands at 512/-.

Alor Gajahs have probable buyers, at 52/-.

New Sardangs are wanted at 52/-.

Trochis (the mines) are inquired for at 33/6.

Shell Transport are easier and sellers prevail at 52/-.

Exchange. The Banks' closing T.T. quotations are as follows:—

On London 11/10

On Shanghai 75/-

On Singapore 79

ELLIS & ELLIS.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH FRIDAY NOVEMBER 25 1910

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 3.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION FOR THE LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	\$2,029,500	5/- for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/2 = 52.45	5% \$80 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Janico Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$154,500 \$150,000	None	5/- for 1909	5% \$160 sales
SHIPPING.							
China Fire Insurance Company	10,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	Tls. 205,719	Final div. of 7 1/2% for '09 making 15% in all	5% Tls. 180
Union Insurance Society of Ontario	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	\$287,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$50 per share for 1909	5% \$30
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	37,162	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$1 on account of 1909	5% \$15
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000 \$150,000	Dr. \$2,777	5% for 1906	5% \$80
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	None	5% for year ending 30.6.1908	5% \$100 sellers
Hongkong, Canton &acao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	None	Dividend of 5% for 30.6.10	5% \$125 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$150,000	7,517,82	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/2 = 1/10/15 = 54	5% \$50 sellers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000						